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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
19th June	OCEANA	6610		
26th „	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9021
2nd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th „	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st „	EGYPT	7912		
7th August.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9400
14th „	ARABIA	7902		
21st „	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11500
28th „	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Chiunak	1st July 1909
KORREA	5,432	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Chiunak	1st Sept. 1909
KORREA	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	P. Badessich	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,381	M. Dubcovich	16th „ 1909
KORREA	5,473	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,895	G. Gilhuber	16th „ 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,139	F. Radonicich	24th June 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamer.	Leave London	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
Cl. City of Manchester	May 27	June 24	June 30	July 10
Cl. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
Cl. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta.	
B. Merton Hall				Augt. 2
Cl. City of Benares	June 76	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 7	August 7	Augt. 23
Cl. City of Agra	July 17			Augt. 24
Cl. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
A. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
Cl. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall	Septr. 25			Nov. 8
Cl. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	
A.Cl. City of Athens	Oct 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 3	Nov. 18
Cl. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
Cl. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
Cl. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
Cl. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec. 19	Dec. 30
Cl. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	
Cl. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

Cl.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

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Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time about
MADURA	1,910	Mon 21st June	noon.
KOLA	1,205	Thur 24th June	9 a.m.
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 25th June	6 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,950 tons, 21st June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly)

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,570 tons, sailing on or about 26th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
18th June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Bartilon	8th Aug. „
NERA	5,838	Martin	2nd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. „
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,838	Martin	X 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	16th July „

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Aug, 1909.
OLYMPIA	6316	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
BELGRAVIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	999
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,349

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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DR ROBERTS'
POOR MAN'S FRIEND & OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DR ROBERTS'
ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES,
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER
OF ALL CHEMISTS. 1/3 2/9 & 4/6 EACH
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Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

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HOTEL WINDSOR,

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.
LONDON COMMITTEE
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Tasmanian and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs 5 half-yearly.

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Agent.
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,275,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

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Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Samarang.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Malacca.	Cebu (Philippines).	
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

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LOST BOX No. 54.

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AGENT
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THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 14,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 1,30,000

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HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

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F. D. STRANACK,
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Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1905.

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This is a sound and serviceable Timekeeper on which the utmost dependence can be placed.

Apart from its usefulness as a travelling Clock to individual officers in the Army, and as it is a clock which will stand the roughest Camp use possible it would be invaluable as a

CAMP CLOCK

FOR
INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS,
DISTRICT OFFICERS,
MILITARY OFFICERS,
POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS,
ENGINEERS,
FOREST OFFICERS, &c., &c.

PRICES:

		Rs.
4 inch dial Striking hours and half hours	... ...	65 0 0
6 „ „ „ „ „ „	... ...	85 0 0
4 „ „ Timepiece (non-striker)	... ...	55 0 0
6 „ „ „ „ „	... ...	60 0 0

10 per cent. discount for cash or V.P.P.

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GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

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manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to life most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s.9d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful complaints. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and retain wrappers, &c., unless frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DESPONDENT and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 16 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: DUN & A 4 & C (5TH EDITION).

ANOTHER RECORD FOR DUNLOP'S.
2,875 MILES THROUGH INDIA.
"NO TYRE TROUBLES."

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
Bombay, May 17th, 1909.

TO
THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,—

I HAVE much pleasure in congratulating you upon the grooved tyres you are now making. During my four through India, on my 25-35 H.-P. Maudslay Car, Smith's Speed Indicator now registers 2,875 miles, which I have on several occasions tested on the 16 miles from Calcutta to Barrackpore and found is correct.

Travelling via Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Gwalior, through Sipri, Goona, Indore, Mhow, Dhulia to Bombay, since the car left the Works at Coventry, there has not been a single occasion to pump up the front tyres, the only trouble I had with the back tyres was three punctures owing to picking up nails, and they certainly look like running another 1,500 miles, however I will let you know the result. I should imagine this must be a record for tyres in India especially, as the run was done during the end of April, which is the hot season.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
WRITE FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. EGGEIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th June, 1909.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 204 of 1909.

Re DHONDU BENDU and KESHAV BHONDU, both of Bombay, Bhandari, Hindu Inhabitants, lately residing at Dongri, without the Fort of Bombay, and now confined in His Majesty's Common Jail, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed DHONDU BENDU and KESHAV DHONDU have been this day adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. IX. of the Act XI. and XII. Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvents, do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 16th day of June, 1909.

W. J. HOWARD,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1909 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 28th day of June, 1909, at half-past 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offenses had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place aforementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 14th day of June 1909.

N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at their Ordinary Monthly Meeting proposed to be called for MONDAY, the 9th August, 1909, to take into their consideration certain BYE-LAWS with respect to Buildings, proposed to be made under Section 461 (a), (c), (d) and (dd) of the said Act as amended by Bombay Act V of 1905.

2. The Corporation will, before finally approving the said proposed Bye-laws, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said proposed Bye-laws, or any of them, on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation, not less than ten days before the day of the said meeting, of the nature of his said objection, will, by himself or his Counsel, Attorney or Agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A printed copy of the proposed Bye-laws is kept at the office of the Undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

5. Printed copies of the proposed Bye-laws will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of rupee one per copy.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
Bombay, 18th June, 1909.

INCREMENTAL PAY.

EVERY OFFICER in India whose pay is henceforth incremental, and who values Life Insurance as a sound mode of saving, should immediately communicate with Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., retd., who has devised a scheme which is being keenly taken up and in respect of which very favourable comments reach him. A distinguished member of the P. W. D. writes thus: "Recently the Government of India have re-organised the pay of several Departments—P. W. D., Forests, Geological, ... and introduced an incremental system of payment. ..... YOUR NEW SYSTEM SHOULD SUIT MANY OF THE MEN IN THOSE SERVICES TO A. T." A Government Civilian writes: "The ..... scheme is in every way an admirable one, an excellent method of systematic saving—and I have decided to go in for it." Another officer of the P. W. D. writes thus: "I have been immensely struck by the papers you have sent me ..... It is about the soundest scheme for systematic saving I have seen, and I would like to start at once." Full particulars will be sent to all officers who apply to Mr. Henderson on his conditions, copy of which are obtainable from the Bombay Gazette Office by sending a half-anna envelope.

42 Leinster Gardens, London, W.

LOST.

FIVE Pieces of GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES of 3½ per cent. of Rupees One Thousand each, standing in the name of BEYRAMJEE COOVERJI SURTY, have been LOST this day, between Bora Bazar Street and Bank of Bombay. Notice is hereby given to the public that any person deal with the said pro-notes will deal at his sole risk and costs. Whoever will bring them to the Undersigned will be Rewarded.

BEYRAMJEE COOVERJEE SURTY,
Care of
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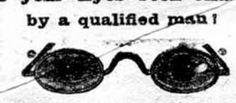

If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR,** Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

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Opp. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 555, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, if I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 6. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Important Reports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10, Sing copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chaukis, No. 6

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate: Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial"—Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Meyhew Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and fuel during work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 91, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR BACHELORS.—Available at once. BOARD and LODGING in a good, healthy locality, near the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Apollo Bunder; cool, airy, apartments and good table, Rs. 70 each. Apply early to Box No. 1745, care of this paper.

GOOD COMMISSION AGENT WANTED to carry a side line of first class Leather Cloths for Upholsterers, Blinders and other large users. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 1815, care of this paper.

GUARANTEE.—"Gifts and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Gifts, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Re 6 Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

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PROFITABLE OCCUPATION.—If seeking a Business or means of profitably utilising SPARE TIME, write the National Indian Life Insurance Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Re. 1. Apply Box No. 403, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables, Dinner Rs 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: No more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

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THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

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When you ask for

Club Blend

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Re. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35,

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
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Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

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SUBSCRIBED ,, over ,, 3,66,000

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CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 1,75,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Nature's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

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All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvet softness as Icilma.

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ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE.
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THE ONLY

Gold Medal

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FOR EXCELLENCE IN COFFEE.

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UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY,

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BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and hustle or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, all phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (vaunted by their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever published, covering nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Size 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TAVERNER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matter, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

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CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS BY THE GAUMONT CO., PARIS.

A COLLECTION of 16 subjects, 10 English 1913 ft. and 6 Hindoo 1013 ft., FOR SALE Guaranteed in perfect condition and practically unused. Cost £128-14-5. What offers? Apply "A.B.C.", C/o Messrs. King King & Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay.

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A FEW Native and English RECORDS FOR SALE, at Rs. 2-8-0 each. Guaranteed unused records, slightly soiled through defective packing. Apply "C. W.", C/o Messrs. KING KING & Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay.

WANTED a first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, for Ahmedabad Municipal Water Works. Candidates must apply within a month stating age and terms of appointment with copies of testimonials.

VAVABHAI H.,
Secretary.
Ahmedabad, 17th June, 1909.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

ESTABLISHED 1899.

CONTINUES to prepare Students of all classes for the London Chamber of Commerce, Corporate Accountants, Incorporated Secretaries and other Commercial Examinations of London, at terms to suit all pockets.

Success brilliant and unimpeached. Employments secured free of charge. Full particulars may be obtained from—

S. B. BILLIMORIA, F.F.I.A., &c., Public Accountant.
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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 30 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our readers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR ... "CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

THE

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SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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No Advert

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings.

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Japan Line steamer, Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain W. A. Evans, arrived in harbour on Friday from Kobe, etc., with a general cargo and one passenger.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Himalaya, 3,709 tons, Captain E. Spicer, arrived in harbour on Friday from London, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Umta, 3,492 tons, Captain R. Phillips, arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lieg, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Outbush, sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Vancouver, 2,860 tons, Captain A. McDougall, will sail to-day for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Strathendrick, 2,842 tons, Captain J. R. Stewart, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Massack....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge...Survey S.
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge...Survey St
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr C Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 18.

Baibura.....2144...Vass .....T Morrison & Co
Barotas .....3619.....Smith .....W & A Graham & Co
Ballochmyle.....2105 Williamson .....K Nixon & Co
Ben Vrackie.....2535 Hunter.....T Morrison & Co
Cuyahoga.....2929 James.....Standard Oil Co
Dunster.....3016 Rutter .....The Captain
Gowanbarn.....2722 Forbes .....K Nixon & Co
Himalaya....3700 Spicer .....P & O Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Kola.....510 Cole.....M M & Co
Mashtari.....1110 Green.....Bo & P S N Co
Nawab.....2041 Park .....F Muir & Co
Petronia....5151 Bowman.....Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Said.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathairly.....2783 McMahon ...W & A Graham & Co
Strathenarick .....2843 Stewart.....T Morrison & Co
Siberian .....2023 Rambush .....Volkart Bros
Springburn....3173 Crosthwaite...W & A Graham & Co
Terrier.....1093 Bing.....F F Campbell & Co
Umta .... 3492 Phillips .....M M & Co
Wardha.....2552 Kilner...Calcutta...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Rinaldo	...2791	...Pickering	..Hull via	Karachi	19-6 F Muir & Co
D&E Diego Suarez	2498	..Duncan	Genoa	1-7	K Nixon & Co
F Umballa	3426	Rait...	Antwerp	19-6	M M & Co
H Elba	.....Capt Cacace	..Italian Man-of-War	Repairing		
K Budrie	1613	Collinson	Karachi	19-6	G Jeevanjee
M Persia	...4193	Houghton	....London	...3-7	P & O Co
N Vancouver	...2860	McDougall	..Baltimore	19-6	R A Willis
O Rahmani	1873	Geddie	...Jeddah	25-6	B & P S N Co
P Mohamudi	...1125	Gore	...Zanzibar	23-6	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bombay Maru...3392 Evans...Kobe...24-6 ...N Y Kaisha
2 Olympia.... 3269 Tait ..... Liverpool .....22-6 W & A Graham & Co
4 Solsilon ...2451 Bazil...Aberdeen & Hull &c...29-6 W & A Graham & Co
8 Silsila....3340 Radonicich ...Kobe 24-6 A L S N Co
10 & 11 Ocana ..3507 Hide ...London 19-6 P & O Co
12 & 13 Delta ...4790 ....Snow.....Shanghai.....28-6 P & O Co
15 Madura....1273 King .....Basrah ...21-6 M M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati .....524 Mahomed ...Bunder ....19-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Courland ....760 Falconer...Mogador...19-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati.....6396 Assam...Kuchi...22-6 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Saraswati....443 Ahmed..Mormugoa..21-6 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Bombay Maru s...	Evans	Kobe, May 13
	Himalaya s	Spicer	London, May 23
	Umta s	Phillips	Rangoon, May 24

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Ismaila s	Alton	Cochin
	Obra s	Lemarchand ..	Calcutta
	Linga s	Outbush	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their particlearances on Friday:—

Steamer Vancouver McDougall, for Baltimore.
" Strathendrick, Stewart, for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The P and O Co's steamer Salsette, with the homeward mails of the 12th instant, arrived Aden at 2 p. m on Thursday the 17th June 1909.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, outward bound, passed Suez on the 18th and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 20th instant, at 6 a. m.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—55 bales wool, D Nagjee; 2 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 180 cwts wheat flour, (inferior), D Tejpal; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Diego Suarez s—210 cwts turmeric, R Jewandas and Co; 3,501 cwts gengellyseed, G D Sassoon and Co; 114 cwts gingellyseed, and 299 cwts mustardseeds, J Fazbiri.

FOR HULL.

Selsdon s—35,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—420 cwts cottonseed, H Bhojnath and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Diego Suarez s—950 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 3,003 cwts linseed, and 1,001 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co; 29 bales cotton and woollen rags, C Boggiano and Co; 300 tons old iron, Phiroze C Sethna and Co; 450 tons old iron, H Tajbhai.

FOR ANTWERP.

Umballa s—6 bales cotton-waste, C Peraj and Co; 400 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Silecia s—350 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co. Bombay Maru s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Delta s—100 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 32 cwts geada horns, K N Miam and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Silecia s—500 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Bombay Maru s—1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 425 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Delta s—34 chests opium, G Kedarmal.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 525 bales cotton, B Shamjee and Co; 450 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons; 227 bales cotton, E D Master and Co; 837 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

Delta s—207 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—400 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

Silecia s—611 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru —250 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 19th June.

117. A meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held at Headquarters on Wednesday the 23rd instant at 6-30 p.m.

All Officers are requested to attend and two representatives from each Company.

118. Detail for the week ending 26th instant:—

Monday 21st instant—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 5-15 p. m.

II "K" Coy (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-50 p m.

III Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday, 22nd instant.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p. m.

II "L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Wednesday 23rd instant.—"M" Coy Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8-45 p. m.

II "H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 5 p.m.

Thursday 24th instant.—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 7-45 a.m.

II "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 25th instant.—"K" Coy (John Connon School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Subject for the week.—Physical Training without arms.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	5
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	3
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	0
Total	3	3	61
This day last year	6	4	77
Do. 1907			69

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

June 17th, 1909.

Ward	Affes.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	69	13	2
B	178	86	3
C	109	12	1
D	74	11	3
E	166	23	0
F	61	3	0
G	41	4	0
Total to date	692	155	9
Total rats killed			847

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th June 1909.

(Differences in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	17	8	0 p.m.	12	50
Teheran ...	18	2	20 p.m	...	36
Suez	18	2	30 p.m.	...	29

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR.—May 29, at Court Lodge, Deal, the wife of Andrew Balfour, M.D., of Khartoum, of a son.

GATTY—May 23, at 45 Onslaw Gardens, S. W., the wife of Sir Stephen Gatty, of a son.

MORANT—May 27, at Gibraltar, the wife of Comdr. E. R. Morant, R N., of a son.

MAYNARD—May 30, at Edymead, Bovey Tracey, South Devon, the wife of H J. Maynard, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

NELSON—May 24, at St. Augustine's Mansions, S. W., the wife of Major Arthur Nelson, late the Bedfordshire Regt., of a daughter.

STEWART—May 29, at Dyffryn, Dulwich, the wife of H. M. Stewart, M.A., M.D., of a daughter.

THOROWGOOD—May 28, at 10, Chelsea Embankment, S. W., the wife of Lieut. A Thorowgood, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

KERSHAW—TUKE—May 26, at St. James's Church, Gravesend, Sidney Hardinge Kershaw, 8th Fusiliers, to Marjorie Melville, daughter of Francis Melville Tuke.

PELLEW—DU PRE—May 25, at All Saints, Staplehurst, Kent, Capt. Fleetwood K. Pellew, son of the late Fleetwood H. Pellew B. C. S. to Violet Du Pre, daughter of Mrs. Du Pre, Sutton.

PIGOTT—FANSHAWE—May 26, at the Parish Church, Bishop's Waltham, Charles Moreton Digby Pigott, son of Sir Digby Pigott, C.B., to Renea Leighton, daughter of Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth.

VARIAN—HANSON—May 27, at Pershore, Allan, son of the late H. W. Varian, J.P., Forest Department, Ceylon, to Lilly Kathleen, daughter of P. Hanson, Pershore.

DEATHS.

ANSON—May 27, at Litchfield, the Right Rev. and Hon. Adelbert Anson, D. D., Bishop, Canon of Litchfield.

BINGHAM—May 26, at St. Leonards, the Hon. Alexander Frederic Bingham, son of the Earl and Countess of Lucan, aged 44.

BANKS—On Ascension Day, the wife of Major H. J. A. Banks, Hampshire Regt., Att. A. Q. D., Gibraltar.

COLOMB—May 27, at 75 Belgrave Road, S. W., the Right Hon. Sir John Charles Ready Colomb, K. C. M. G., aged 71.

DURY—May 29, at Tunbridge Wells, Theodore Henry Dury, J. P., D. L., late 10th Royal Hussars.

GREEN PRICE—May 26, at Knighton, Sir Richard Green Price, second Baronet, aged 70.

HAMES—May 23, George Henry Ames, F. R. C. S., of 11 Park Lane, W.

LAWRENCE—May 31, at The Grange, St. Michael's Hamlet, Liverpool, Sir Edward Lawrence, LL. D., aged 83.

PEARSE—May 27, at 54 Iverna Court, Kensington, Herbert George Pearse, of 207 Piccadilly, W., late Indian Civil Service, aged 59.

LOFT—May 26, at Swallow Rectory, Lincolnshire, the Rev. James Edmund Wallis Loft, M. A., R. D., aged 77.

WALKER—May 31, at Clacton-on-Sea, Lieut.-Col. John Symeon Walker, late 64th Regt. and Army Pay Dept., aged 70.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

BEADON—June 12, at Bangalore, the wife of W. R. Colebridge Beadon, of a son.

WHITE—June 13, at Coonoor, the wife of C. W. White, 2nd Dorset Regt., of a son.

DEATH.

MADDEN—At the General Hospital, Madras, Ethel Muriel, beloved daughter of Patrick and Emerocene Madden, Park Town, aged 20 years.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

NEW IMPERIAL HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED

Opposite the Stock Exchange AND Close to all Business Places and Railways.

Entirely rebuilt on the most approved sanitary principles after the Style of modern European Hotels, equipped throughout with Furniture and Fittings of the latest design, unrivalled for style, elegance and comfort matchless for Cuisine and Wines.

Each Room has a Bath attached.

TERMS RS. 3 PER DAY & UPWARDS.

The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, at Prince's Dock, 0-44a.; Low water, 5-36m., 6-42a.

Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, 12 noon.

Harwood League Football: R. A. vs. The Gloucesters, Cooperage.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: "A" Team XI vs. XVI Home. "B" Team XI vs. XVI, Away.

Maxim: "The Price of wisdom is above rubies."

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, at Prince's Dock, 0-23m., 1-24a.; Low water, 6-15m, 7-27a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, 18th, 4h 58-3m., a.m.; First Quarter 26th, 6h. 12-8m a.m.; in Perigee, 12th, 9.8h, p.m.; in Apogee, 25th 5.2h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, June 21.—Harwood League Football: Rovers vs. The Hornets, Oval. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 1-7m., 2-1a.; Low water, 6-50m., 8-12a.

Tuesday, June 22.—Western India Cotton Ginning Syndicate, General Meeting, Telephone Buildings, 3 p.m. Harwood League Football: Y. M. C. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 1-50m., 2-38a.; Low water, 7-27m., 8-57a.

Wednesday, June 23.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Harwood League Football: Rovers vs. Government Telegraph, Cooperage.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, at Prince's Dock, 2-33m., 3-15a.; Low water, 8-8m.; 9-42a.

Thursday, June 24.—Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, 2 Dean Lane, 2 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, at Prince's Dock, 3-18m., 3-59a.; Low water, 8-49m., 10-33a.

DISTRICT BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A correspondent writes:—"The Christian poor regret very much the departure of Rev. Butcher, acting Secretary of the European and Eurasian Poor Fund. A better man could not be found."

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Owing to sudden indisposition of Principal Robertson of the Gujarat College, who was to have come down specially to open the Sessions of the Students to-day (Saturday), Professor Welinkar has taken his place and he will open the Sessions by a public address on "Moral Progress" at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Parthana Mandir, Girgaon, Mr. James MacDonald presiding. The Sunday Class will meet as usual when Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan B.A., will expound "Emerson."

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Farjan, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, to-day:—

March	The Constellation
Overture	La Dame Blanche
Pendent	La Cueillette
Selection	Carmen
Valse	Miralda
Selection	The Earl and the Girl
Galop	Odeons Frenden
	Clerk
	Doisdicu
	Wachs
	Rissts
	Bose
	Oxyll
	Latann

A NEW "SWADESHI" BANK IN BOMBAY.

WE learn that, for the special accommodation of native merchants in Bombay, a new bank is about to be started under influential auspices. It is to bear the name of "The Merchants' Bank of India," and is promyted by the well-known millionaire Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, whose name is a household word in all commercial circles throughout the country. The business of the new bank will be conducted under his supervision and that of his moonim Mr. Jayanarayan Dajee. The directorate will, it is said, consist of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal, Mr. Mooljaj Khatau, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. Prabhashankar Dalpatram Patni etc. The capital of the bank will be one crore of rupees, and the shares will be of the value of Rs. 100 each.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 20.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Eyre in E Flat.
Hymns.—279, 176, 553.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—41—43 chants.
Anthem—"The radiant Morn."—Woodward.
Hymns.—18, 179.
Collections for—Choir Fund.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Wednesday:—Choir at 6-30 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

7-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—211, 548.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—179, 317, 178 (3).
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—266, 197, 12.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a m.—Holy Eucharist, St. John the Baptist, Thursday.
8 a. m.—Matins.
5-30 p. m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard, Thursday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—176, 314, 178.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—525, 264, 31, 26.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Chard.
Alms for the Church Expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
The Seamen's Church.
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p. m.
Sundays.

11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
7-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—119 v. 33.
Hymns.—335, 142, 237.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—379, 559, 88.
Psalm.—34.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R.O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5-0 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
Pastor, Rev. Frederick Wood.
11 a. m.—Preacher, the Pastor.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, the Pastor.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.
Opposite Byculla Club.
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
8-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

ALL SAINTS', MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Rain has fallen in Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces, the South-East of the Punjab and the East of the Central Provinces.

Mymensingh had five inches; Dinajpur, two; Narayanganj, Meerut and Delhi, one and a half; Gauhati, Barisal, Calcutta and Jalpaiguri, one.

The trough of low pressure is still close against the Himalayas so that the Bay current is not proceeding to the West of Bengal. The Arabian Sea current is very strong across Gujarat and the Sind Coasts and is giving high winds to Rajputana but only light rain is associated with it and this is confined mainly to the submontane districts of the United Provinces and the South-East of the Punjab. In the latter districts the temperature is relatively low. The forecast gives light to moderate rainfall as likely to be General in North-East India and local rain is probable in Burma, North-West of the United Provinces and the South-East of the Punjab. The Mail steamer from Aden reports Monsoon winds of strength slightly above normal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade.	Byculla.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	7·05	6·43	7·45	6·71
Friday, 18th June	0·55	0·35	0·32	.....
Total	7·60	7·28	7·77	6·71

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 18.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill	0·12	7·66	12·60	7·8

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (17th)	89·6	76·6	...	...
Jask (16th)	...	...	...	...
Muskat (17th)	93·3	89·1	...	...
Multan	105·8	88·5	...	...
Rawalpindi	97·9	77·9	...	0·72
Lahore	91·9	79·2	...	0·35
Sirsa	103·8	77·1	...	0·48
Ambala	85·5	70 0	0·80	3·55
Delhi	91 2	71·2	1·55	4·10
Agra	?	80·0	...	1·47
Malipuri	95·3	80·0	...	2·21
Jhansi	96·5	80·5	...	0·01
Cawnpore	98·2	81·5	0·09	1·83
Allahabad	89·1	78·5	0·03	6 90
Jacobabad	115·1	85·8	...	0·01
Karachi	89·6	83·0	...	0.00
Ajmer	96·4	80·7	...	0·24
Jaipur	100·2	83·1	...	1·44
Kotah	100·0	83·1	...	1·59
Bhuj	93·1	80 5	...	0·93
Dwarka	88·8	83·2	...	0·61
Veraval	85·7	81·8	0·11	0·69
Rajkot	97·4	78·2	...	0·88
Gnanyazar Para	99·1	80·5	...	2·93
Surat	91·1	79·6	0·02	1 12
Ahmedabad	98·6	79·7	...	0·91
Deesa	95·8	79·4	...	0·95
Neemuch	98·0	75·8	...	1 22
Indore	89·6	74·1	...	2·12
Jubbulpore	89·5	77·8	0·19	1·54
Saugor	85·6	75·5	0 05	2·40
Hoshangabad	97·6	79·4	...	0·78
Khandwa	92·7	79·1	...	2·51
Akola	95·2	77·1	...	2·79
Amraoti	93·8	77·8	...	2·99
Nagpur	96·4	81·8	...	2·03
Chanda	99·0	82·0	...	3·87
Raipur	92·2	78·1	0·23	4·60
Bombay	88·9	79·4	0·21	6·81
Ratnagiri	86·8	75 9	0·72	17 44
Mormugao	89·0	77·7	0·03	19·29
Karwar	87·3	74·5	0·50	20·64
Malegaon	92·9	74·6	...	3·76
Ahamednagar	93·9	70 5	...	2·15
Poona	87·5	71·3	0·02	1·97
Sholapur	92 8	71·9	...	8·15
Kolapur	91·2	69·7	...	4·07
Belgaum	79·3	64·6	0·12	4·87
Aurangabad	92·2	69 2	...	3·22
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	93·3	76·2	...	3·67
Mangalore	86·7	75·9	0·03	20·27
Calicut	87·3	76·6	...	19·08
Cochin	88·7	78·3	0 06	15·74
Colombo	88·0	79·0	...	2·04
Masulipatam	102·3	85·1	...	1·59
Bellary	98·0	77·3	...	0·03
Cuddapah	100·7	77·6	...	2·11
Madras	97·5	79·0	...	1·34
Bangalore	90·3	66 3	...	0 33
Coimbatore	93·4	71·8	...	1 08
Trichinopoly	101·1	79·3	...	0·00
Negapatam	102 4	80·0	...	0·12

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 18TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 18th June, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0·80 inch of rain and Delhi 1·55 inches. Skies are heavily colounded in these stations but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is low in the north and east Pukjab; the minimum is also low in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clounded in the western districts but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has increased and skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Veraval has had a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly clouded on the Kathiawar Coast and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is approximately normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has received 0·19 inch of rain and Raipur 0·23 inch. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum in the north-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·21 inch. Ratnagiri 0·72 inch and Karwar 0·50 inch. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·12 inch of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the east Central Provinces and the east Punjab, but the falls have been fairly heavy only in the last mentioned area. There has been an increase of cloud in Rajputana but elsewhere skies are becoming more lightly clouded.

Gradients between Kathiawar and the Himalayas continue steeper than usual and the trough of low pressure is still close to the Himalayas.

Light local rain is probable on the West Coast. A few showers may occur in the Central Provinces and the east Punjab.

P. and O. Mail Steamer's Report.—S.S. "Himalaya," which left Aden on the thirteenth, experienced from Longitute 55deg. to 64deg. strong monsoon, rising occasionally to a moderate gale; thence to arrival fresh or moderate monsoon. She had throughout the voyage generally cloudy skies and south-westerly sea and swell.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m (local time) on the 17th June was 29·837 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Himalaya," June 18.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer "Himalaya," Jommander Ernest Spicer, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 4th June, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Guest, Mr G J
Morne, Mrs G
Harrower, Mr J M and Mrs
Harding, Mr and Mrs H W and infant
Ingles, Mr
Jessop, Mr J W
Jones, Mr A F
Kirkwood, Capt A T and Mrs 1907.
Mowat, Mrs A G
Priston, R N Lt W R
Ramsden, Mr G
St. John Col G F W
Woods, Mr G

FROM MARSEILLES.

Browne, Maj R F
Barter, Brig-Gent C S L
Bhandari, Mr
Beynon, Mrs M
Barr, Mr John
Bonsson, Mr T L
Cooke, Mr H M A and Mrs
Duff, Lt-Genl Beauchamp
Dandel, Mr P P
De Courcy, Lt The Hon. M
Dame, Mrs G M
Funster, Mr G
Howell, Mr G B
Hilliams, Capt G R H
Hill, Capt G M
Jacob, Lieut
Knowles, Mr E
Latimer, Mr
Livingston, Col P J C
Lall, Mr Percy
Morris, Maj D

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

RECRIMINATION IS NOT REFORM

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—It is quite consistent with the result of the High Court's finding in the Midnapore case to believe that the police were genuine enough in their apprehensions of a bomb conspiracy. The defence indeed hinted that the bomb in Peari Das's house might have been smuggled in by the police, and Sir Lawrence Jenkins remarked that the suggestion was not wholly improbable. There appears to have been however, very little on the record to justify such a statement, and it is to be regretted that at this point in his judgment Sir Lawrence Jenkins did not confine himself strictly to matters on which he could express a "positive opinion." We have no desire to defend the police conduct in this particular case, but there is no object to be gained by making things look blacker than they are. It is always easy to dilate upon the iniquities of the police, but that after all does not carry us very far in the direction of reform. And reform is clearly wanted not necessarily so much in the individual as in the system that shapes that individual's action. The police in this country do not always get the credit to which they are entitled. They have had their successes as well as their failures, but their successes are forgotten and their failures remembered. And curiously enough where they have failed the cause of failure has almost invariably been the same disinclination to adopt any other method than that of securing an approver or a confession. This method saves a deal of trouble. Why go out of one's way to procure unnecessary evidence when the accused can be made to tell the whole story of the crime against himself? And so we have this wearisome history constantly repeating itself—of confessions and retractions, of approvers and of witnesses perjuring themselves. If the law laid down that the accused once arrested must be placed entirely out of the reach of the police and that nothing the accused said was to be regarded till he was well beyond the influence of those who had arrested him there would be no chance for the police to pursue their favourite methods and the prosecution would then be thrown back on the necessity of collecting convincing evidence. There are cases no doubt where the confessions are made spontaneously and where the employment of the confessing person may be useful to the police. But it is surely better that the police should be handicapped in their researches than that we should continue to have this farce of prosecutions constantly failing for want of credible evidence. Till the law resolutely discourages these slipshod methods we shall never be free from our Midnapore cases.

INDIAN TO INDIAN

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—Undoubtedly too many instances of harshness and unkindness towards inferiors are to be witnessed in India, but it ought to be noted that no Englishman is so unkind to an Indian as Indians are to each other. An Indian of a low type in power indulges in excesses towards his own countrymen of which no European could ever be guilty. A man may pass years in India without witnessing a single case of brutality on the part of a European. A lot is being made at the present moment of alleged police cruelties, but it is to be noted that the charges, whether true or false are, levelled not against the European officers but against the Indian. But, while the corruption and cruelty which the masses have been taught to associate with British rule is the result of the Indian agency the Government is forced to employ the Government and not the agency is disliked in India. This fact Sir Bampfylde Fuller seems to have overlooked. Lord Curzon, however, has not overlooked it, and his ominous words at the lecture ought to cause Lord Morley to hesitate in the dangerous course which he is following.

CABLEGRAMS.

THE "STATESMAN":—It may be suggested indeed that one concession for which the Imperial Press Conference should ask is an inquiry into the working of the Cable Companies. Such an investigation should be conducted by a Committee in which both financial and telegraphic experts should be included, and its aim should be to ascertain whether it would not be possible for the Cable Companies to work their cables to a larger exent, giving the public the advantage of sending messages at a lower rate during those hours in which little business is now transacted. The proposal has already been made in these columns that cablegrams should be divided into two classes on the lines followed in the Indian Telegraph Department. A considerable proportion of the messages cabled are urgent. They must be despatched immediately if they are to serve their purpose. But a large number do not require such promptitude. They are sent, not to reach their destination in a few hours but to save the delay of a fortnight, and they could wait until the wires were idle. As things are messages which are not urgent may precede those which require immediate transmission. A system of "Urgent" and "Deferred" cablegrams would meet the requirements of the senders in both cases, the former taking priority at a higher charge and the latter being sent cheaply, because their immediate despatch is not guaranteed. The Companies have, as we are aware, rejected this suggestion, but there is no reason, why they should not be urged by the British Government to reconsider their decision. We hope that the Committee which has been appointed by the Press Conference will carefully examine the feasibility of this arrangement, and that the Conference will be able to call upon Lord Crewe and Mr. Buxton to fulfil their promise to give a sympathetic hearing to any definite proposal.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The strikers by the procedure they adopted have almost eliminated the real issue and shifted the dispute away from their substantial grievance to questions of the treatment of their leaders and of the intervention of third parties. The hardship they complained of, long detention at duty with inadequate remuneration, receives less notice. What they have been reduced to discussing is not so much the means by which that hardship may be removed or at any rate diminished, as the conditions on which they will return to the employment on which their livelihood depends. Had they made a proper representation of their grievances before quitting work, and in the event of receiving no redress had they offered the Railway authorities the option of reference to an Arbitration Board or losing their services, they would have kept their principal grievance to the front. By precipitatel striking work, however, they put the authorities in a position from which they could criticise the procedure of the strikers almost to the exclusion of their grievances. We do not mean to suggest that the authorities seized on pretexts for avoiding consideration of the complaints made They had no opportunity of doing so before the strike, and after it they felt obliged by regard for discipline to insist on the resumption of work as a necessary preliminary to the investigation of grievances. But the fact remains that the Drivers are now sacrificing their posts less in the effort to get redress of grievances than in the attempt to obtain what they consider suitable conditions on which to resume work. The enquiry which they wished to hasten on has by their own action been deferred, and is contingent upon the abandonment of the means by which they tried to compel it. From the reply of the Board of Directors there seems no prospect of arbitration, and there is no indication that the strikers will gain their objects by other means.

PUNJABI BOUNDARIES.

THE "PUNJAB":—During recent years a work of great value has been done in connection with the great rivers with which the life of the Punjab is bound up. Fixed boundaries have been laid down once and for all, and a man's land is his land even when under water. What this means in the reduction of civil and criminal litigation can be gathered by a comparison between crime in the turbulent Punjab and in the Bengals. Not everything is good in the Punjab, which for some time has been looked on as the naughty boy of the Government of India on account of certain ill-devised legislative schemes. Yet it has its merits, and one of these lies in the excellence of its tenancy laws. With a population of 3 1-2 million tenants only 25,000 applications and suits of all kinds were made against them, of which less than 5,000 ended with actual ejectment. This compares well with the enormous total of 325,000 in the United Provinces. Good and bad exist in every system, but the Punjab has sufficient to its credit to feel comparatively content.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, May 29.

Royal Naval Reserve—The undermentioned sub-lieutenants to be lieutenants:—R Hart on May 19, R C Glazebrook May 19.

May 31.

Royal Marine Art.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col H Slessor is placed on the Retired List at his own request under the provisions of Order in Council of Nov 29, 1881; Capt and Brevet Major P Phillips to be major, vice Slessor, retired; Capt G Mathew Supernumerary is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Phillips, promoted.

Royal Marine Forces—The undermentioned retired officer is appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by him while on the Active List:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col H Slessor, Royal Marine Art, May 31.

War Office, June 1.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of General Sir I S M Hamilton, K C B, D S O, Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, being appointed adjutant-general to the forces (second military member of the Army Council), vice Lieut. Gen. Sir C W H Douglas, K C B.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut. Gen. Sir C W H Douglas, K C B, from adjutant general officer commanding-in-chief, vice General Sir I S M Hamilton, K C B, D S O; Brevet Major R S May, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), to be assistant military secretary to Lieut. Gen. Sir C W H Douglas, K C B; Capt H M Pryce Jones, Coldstream Guards, to be aide-de-camp to Lieut Gen Sir C W H Douglas, K C B, June 1.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)—P Shaw to be second lieutenant (on probation), in succession to Lieut F G Crompton, resigned June 2.

5th (Prince Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Capt J Norwood, VC., resigns his commission June 2.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut. C W T Lane to be lieutenant, vice G Fitz R C Clarke, resigned April 23.

18th Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own Hussars—Second Lieut. G W Gore-Langton to be lieutenant, vice A S Wills, promoted Dec. 24.

19th Queen Alexandar's Own Royal Hussars—Second Lieut. J Bailward to be lieutenant, vice J V Gilligan resigned April 21.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Lieut. M H McConnell is seconded for service on the Staff May 12; Supernumerary Lieut. C F S Macleverty is restored to the establishment, vice C W Nixon, promoted May 25. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for pay and promotion:—T H Beckley, H W L Waller, A M Hallett May 23.

Royal Garrison Art.—Second Lieut A W Chapman to be lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 May 23.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Capt and Brevet Major Micklem, D S O, retires on retired pay, June 2.

Infantry.

The East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut G W Hay to be captain on augmentation, April 1.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt).—Major C Wanliss is placed temporarily on the Half-Pay List on account of ill-health May 16.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—E H Kirkpatrick, vice Brevet Major P B Osborn, D S O, deceased; C G Higgins, vice E H Kirkpatrick, seconded for service on the Staff Feb 13. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—J E Osborne, vice C G Higgins Feb 13; J L Portal, vice the Hon C A J Annesley, seconded April 7.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Reght—Capt P W North retires on retired pay. Lieut J R Bassett to be captain, P W North June 2.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt.—Lieut Col and Brevet Col G W W Savile, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion to be placed on the Half-pay List; Major E W M Norie to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col G W W Savile, D S O May 27; Second Lieut G O T Bagley to be lieutenant, vice G R K Evatt, seconded April 24; Second Lieut J H Thurston resigns his commission June 2.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—E C Wright vice T Roche, seconded; H F Coddington, vice E C Wright, seconded for service on the Staff; C D V Cary-Barnard, vice H F Coddington, seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry April 6.

The York and Lancaster Regt.—Major E J Woodley retires on retired pay; Capt F E Ashton to be major, vice E J Woodley June 2.

The Durham Light Inf.—Major N T Bidduiph retires on retired pay June 2.

The Highland Light Inf.—Lieut G Grey retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 June 2.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians.—Supernumerary Capt F E Whitton is restored to the establishment, vice F C Heneker, seconded May 30. The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut Norman G Burnand is antedated to March 20, 1909, vice G M Bullen-Smith, promoted. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut C S Hamilton is antedated to March 20 vice N G Burnand, promoted.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Capt J Harington is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry May 19,

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss E B Levay, Staff Nurse, is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired.

Memoranda.

Col C E Callwell, C B, half-pay list retires on retired pay June 2. Lieut-Col H F Coleridge, D S O, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt, to be brevet colonel June 1. Major A A S Barnes, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.) is granted the local rank of lieutenant-Colonel while employed as commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps Oct. 7, 1908. Lieut C H M Mc Callum, Highland Light Inf is granted the Local rank of captain while employed with the Malay States Guides Jan. 3.

General Reserve of Officers.

Lieut-Col and Honorary Col C W Willis, from the Pembroke Royal Field Reserve Art, is transferred with substantive rank and seniority corresponding to that which he held in the Special Reserve of Officers, and retaining his honorary rank June 2.

Admiralty, 29th May.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Charles Barrington Wiatt to be Lieutenant. Dated 28th May.

Admiralty, 3rd June.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Paymasters to be Staff Paymasters:—James Clark, Nicholas FitzGerald. Dated 2nd June.

War Office, Whitehall, 4th June.

Regular Forces.

Command and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made in India:—

Major General Robert I. Scallon, C.B., C.I.E, D. S.O., Indian Army, to Secretary, Army Department Government of India. Dated 1st April.

Colonel Ernest W S K Maconchy, C I E, D S O, Indian Army, to be a Deputy Secretary, Army Department, Government of India. Dated 1st April.

To be Assistant Adjutant-Generals:—Colonel John B Edwards, D S O, Indian Army. Dated 1st March, 1908. Colonel Francis C Colomb, Indian Army Dated 2nd July 1908.

Brevet Colonel Lestock H Reid, Indian Army, to be a Deputy Judge Advocate-General. Dated 6th January.

Captain Ewen C Cameron, Lovat's Scouts Yeomanry, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Right Honourable the Earl of Selborne, G C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Transvaal. Dated 9th November, 1907.

Cavalry.

1st (Royal) Dragoons, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Frederick Burch retires on retired pay. Dated 5th June.

Supernumerary Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Jones to be Quartermaster, vice Honorary Captain F. Burch. Dated 5th June.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers. Captain Maxwell F. McTaggart to be Major vice R. C. Browne-Clayton, retired. Dated 22nd May.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Second Lieutenant The Honourable Charles H. G. Mulholland to be Lieutenant, vice F. H. Sutton, promoted. Dated 16th April.

20th Hussars, Captain Herbert Street retires on retired pay. Dated 5th June.

Lieutenant Edgar W. P. Love to be Captain, vice H. Street. Dated 5th June,

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Edward G Oneke retires on retired pay. Dated 5th June.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors. Dated 5th June,

Archibald A Montgomery, vice E G Cheke.

Kenneth J Kincaid-Smith, DSO, vice A A Montgomery, seconded.

Harold C T Hildyard, vice K J Kincaid-Smith, DSO, seconded.

Supernumerary Captain Edmund F St John is restored to the establishment, vice A J Awdry, deceased, Dated 18th May.

Lieutenant Godfrey Masters to be Captain, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 30th March.

Lieutenant Geoffrey Smith, D S O, to be Adjutant, vice Captain E F St. John Dated 18th May.

Coldstream Guards, Captain Henry M Pryce-Jones is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st June.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Second Lieutenant Hugh J Simson to be Lieutenant, vice H D Carlton, seconded Dated 11th April.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Supernumerary Lieutenant Sidney H Kershaw is restored to the establishment, vice F W C Carthew, retired. Dated 22nd May.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Lieutenant John B O Trimble is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers. Dated 24th April.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Cecil A K Cox resigns his Commission. Dated 5th June,

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Captain Harold S Williams is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 31st March 1909 instead of as notified in the "Gazett" of 4th May.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry Second Lieutenant Richard B Crosse to be Lieutenant, Vice L Tunnard, seconded. Dated 22nd April.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Lieutenant Elydyr A A Ab G Lewis resigns his Commission Dated 5th June.

The Northamptonshire Regiment Second Lieutenant Guy St. G. Robinson to be Lieutenant, vice S. H. J. Thunder appointed Adjutant. Dated 12th April.

The Wiltshire Regiment Lieutenant Archibald V. F. Martin to be Captain vice E. L. W. Henslow, seconded. Dated 15th April.

The Highland Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant William U. M. Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice P. B. Davis, appointed Adjutant. Dated 9th April.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Supernumerary Captain Harold B. H. Orpan-Palmer is restored to the establishment, vice R. W. R. Jendwine, appointed Adjutant 4th Battalion. Dated 11th May 1909.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster (Regt Royal Canadians). The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 3rd May:—

Nevile P Brooke, vice N G Burnard, appointed Adjutant.

Robert G T Currey, vice N P Brooke, seconded whilst studying the Chinese language.

Rifle Depot, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Thomas G McNally, from The King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Quartermaster, vice Honorary Captain A White, deceased Dated 5th June.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain James M Buist, M B, is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Dated 4th June.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. Miss Winifred Eardley to be Staff Nurse (provisionally). Dated 18th May.

A CRITIC OF JAPAN.

Severe Indictment of Immorality.

There is a very severe criticism of Japan and its standard of morality in the Shanghai "Saturday Review." The Editor of that paper says the writer is "a man whose long experience of the Far East entitles his observations and comments to the most serious consideration."

The writer declares that both Russia and Japan "have been guilty of very serious evil in Manchuria, of which the world as yet knows nothing beyond mere vague rumours. Since the war Japan has acted in a mean and petty and truculent spirit, bullying China as if she were her vassal. Japan is cordially hated by all Europeans and Chinese alike. She has not a real friend in all Manchuria."

CORRUPTION AND CRUELTY.

With regard to corruption the writer speaks highly of Japanese incorruptibility as compared with the Russians. "Corruption was characteristic of almost the whole Russian administration. The rouble was every where in demand. In the Japanese administration, military, civil, and railway, squeezing is practically unknown, and gratuities are refused even by railway porters and guards."

In regard to the treatment of the Chinese, the writer declares that the Japanese "are almost fiends in human form when compared with the Russians."

So far as my wide experience goes the Japanese "are the most cruel and the most brutal people on the whole earth."

When the writer discusses the moral conduct of Japan in Manchuria he declares that he touches the darkest spot in the whole history of the last eight years' connection.

JAPANESE AND THE SOCIAL EVIL.

"Japanese immorality, so ubiquitous and bold and brazenfaced, obtruding itself every where as if it were a specially privileged member of society, has lowered Chinese mortality very seriously. In fact, the Chinese, who are by no means sensitive on a subject of this kind, are disgusted with Japanese prostitution, and they express their disgust openly and strongly. And strangest thing of all in this vile business is the utter absence of shame on its account on the part of the respectable portion of the Japanese community.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ALLIANCE WITH JAPAN.

"There is not an Englishman whose face does not burn with shame when men of other nations mockingly remind him that these are the allies of his country. Except for the political purpose of offence and defence there is absolutely nothing in common between the two nations. In all the deepest things of life that bind men and nations together in a bond of perfect sympathy and mutual esteem England and Japan are poles apart, and mutual contact will not elevate Japan, but will certainly degrade England. Every Englishman in the East is utterly ashamed of the Alliance, and wishes heartily that it had never been concluded. And when a few Japanese turn up in London and are feted at the Mansion House, those who have known those men in their native haunts are highly amused at the simplicity and credulity of their fellow countrymen. What strange bedfellows political alliances do bring us!

DRUNKENNESS IN MANCHURIA.

"Let us take another instance of the evil influence of Japan assisted, not doubt, but only to a limited extent, by the example of Russia. In former years drunkenness such as is too familiar to Europeans, was practically unknown in Manchuria, because the Chinese are an exceedingly temperate people, and have no predilection for foreign beverages. Now, however, at every official dinner party or banquet, whether foreigners are present or not, foreign wines of all kinds and qualities are consumed in large quantities and drunkenness, or at least excess is becoming increasingly visible. This is one of the many new fashions that have been introduced by Japan and in this age of keen imitation none is more attractive.

JAPAN'S BUSINESS ABILITY.

"Whatever may be the verdict about the drinking customs in Japan itself, the Japanese in Manchuria are far from temperate, and they have set China upon the path of evil. China is making a supreme effort to get rid of the opium habit and she is succeeding beyond most people's expectations, but apparently is to learn from foreigners, and especially in Manchuria from the Japanese a much greater vice than opium has ever been."

Of the Japanese business qualities the writer speaks highly, and declares that in few months, Japan tapped more sources of wealth in Manchuria than Russia would have found in twenty years, and then China has discovered in a hundred years.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CRAZE FOR AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

There is something almost pathetic about the leather-bound albums which have come down to us from our great-grandmothers. The filling of the delicately-tinted and gilt-edged pages was almost too sacred to be trifled with when a girl expected poetic aspirations from young men, and school friends painted wonderful thumb-nail sketches and highly-coloured flowers above their signatures. From the album which held a place of honour on the centre table in the drawing-room to the frivolous pig-book which amused us to distraction a few years ago was a leap; but it is nothing to the revolution in autograph books which necessitates the keeping to-day of a small library of special volumes which record the contributions which have been wrenched from acquaintances who are met on country house visits

SILHOUETTE DRAWING.

Silhouette drawing is one of the latest hobbies, and a well filled silhouette album, in which country house parties are perpetuated for all time, is an enviable possession over which a girl who spends much of her year in visiting lavishes much pride. Collecting silhouettes is a great improvement on caricaturing. A caricature artist must be out-of-the-way talented, or her sketches are not merely libellous, but devoid of humour; and to try to jot down pencil impressions is useless a genius is shown for that kind of work. It is not so, however, with black and white. All that the artist does is to place her sitter so that a strong light throws a deep shadow on to the surface of the wall, enabling the profile to be traced quite easily on a large sheet of paper. She lays the sketch on the table, and, with a special reducing instrument, in a short time has traced the head and shoulders with a white pencil on a sheet of black paper. This she cuts round according to the outline, and gums the silhouette into her album. Below it the unfortunate victim of the silhouette craze is obliged to sign his or her name, despite the fact that the picture is seldom altogether flattering.

SPOOK SKETCHES.

Another book which one member of a house party is certain to produce for signature is the ghost album. People get wonderfully enthusiastic about the collection of spooks and banshees which they raise from one visit to the other and which are usually so weird and terrifying that no house in which such beings graced the picture galleries or the corridors would be considered habitable for one moment. The way it is worked is simplicity itself. The person who is to be "spooked" dips a pen in the ink, and shakes it over one page of the album. The ink drops may come close together or be scattered, or they may be run with the pen into one blot. The page is then doubled over, exactly in the centre, and, laying aside her pen, the spook artist strokes the impression over the other sheet with her thumbnail, pressing it in all directions, so as to enlarge the spot and cause it to take all manner of fanceful shapes, from the elf-like drawing which is disclosed when the page is opened the owner of the book has to interpret the voice of the future. She has to imagine, perhaps, a hobgoblin striding along, by which a journey is predicted. A waterfall is supposed to mean a legacy, while letters may be detected which give the clue to the name of the future husband or wife, the place in which the spook artist's fate may be met, and his or her age and prospects.

THE BUTTON BOOK.

Another new method of importuning the chance acquaintance is that of sketching in the "button book." An ordinary album, supplied with strong binding and thick drawing paper leaves, is used. Linen buttons are glued to the pages, a large button—the size of a shilling—taking up one page, while smaller ones, the size of a threepenny piece, and even tinier, may be fastened at random on to one sheet of the album. With an etching pen, each person present is asked to turn the button into a sketch. At first the mere idea appears almost too fantastic, but it is not impossible to make the cleverest little drawings with pen and ink, which can hardly be credited with a button foundation. One person imagines the linen button to be a head, and by tracing in eyes, nose, and mouth, and providing the face with a hat or a well-dressed coiffure, makes a very fair foundation for a sketch of a woman or child. To other eyes the button becomes the centre of a sunflower, the port-hole of a ship, a lamp-post, or a telephone receiver. With a little imagination it can be turned into the "leitmotif" of any picture, and while an artistic contributor will make a really artistic sketch, the woman who in pig-book sketching invariably gave the porker five legs or drew its ears half-way down its snout makes an equally hopeless caricature of what she means to express.

LOW LIFE ON THE STAGE.

Mr. Jerome's Comments on British Dramatists.

The drama, if it is to get on, has to go down in the world. This dictum was pronounced by Mr. Jerome K. Jerome during a lecture at the Galleries of the Society of British Artists, entitled "More Daylight upon the Drama."

"It has got to grasp the fact," he continued, "that the lives of the world's workers are more likely to provide material for the drama than high life, and shut its eyes to the delusion that real life ceases to exist in art below £2,000 a year."

He thought it childish that dramatists should pretend that they were unacquainted with the doings and the lives of people who did not keep a butler and three motor-cars.

Mr. Jerome touched lightly on some of the characteristics of modern plays which appeal to well-bred West End audiences. Mr. Pinero some years ago, he said, wrote a beautiful play, which, however, had the misfortune to allow the hero in the second act to sink down to the level of earning his own living; while in one of Mr. Pinero's later plays Mr. George Alexander laid himself open to a severe reprimand for appearing in baggy trousers. In a recent Drury Lane drama it was noteworthy that the only one on the stage that could be in any way suspected of any association with work was the horse, who, however, met his well-deserved fate a little later in the play by disappearing over the precipice.

There were slight signs of revolt, however. Mr. J. M. Barrie was occasionally suggesting the possibility of actually interesting an English audience in humble folk but Mr. George Bernard Shaw appeared to be creeping into good society.

THE TRAFFIC IN PARDONS.

The examination of the voluminous correspondence seized at the homs of M. Seres, who is charged as the accomplise of the French artillery officer, Marix, in accepting bribes for the remission or mitigation of sentences passed by the French military courts, is said to show that the two men conducted a regular agency for obtaining promotions and facilitating the granting of gambling concessions and the recognition of claims and inheritances.

Seres asserts that he never made and money during his association with Marix, but declares that the Jewish officer made from £400 to £500 per month, which he placed in various banks.

The names of a large number of well-known people, including about a score of deputies, appear in the documents seized.

FIFTH FLOOR ELOPEMENT.

An original elopement has been carried out from the fifth floor of a house in the Rue d'Allemagne, Paris. Mlle. Carette, who had been unable to obtain her mother's consent to her marriage with the young man of her choice and was kept constantly indoors, disappeared during the night. When her mother awoke next morning she was astonished to find her daughter gone, as well as all the bedroom furniture, which had, in some mysterious manner, vanished, although the doors were all looked.

The police discovered that mademoiselle's fiance, aided by a couple of slaters who were working on the roof, had removed all the furniture through a skylight on to the roof, and thence conveyed it to a room in the neighbourhood. He also hoisted up the fair one and eloped with her over the tiles.

The mother has now withdrawn her opposition to the marriage, and the young couple have brought the furniture back to the mother's flat.

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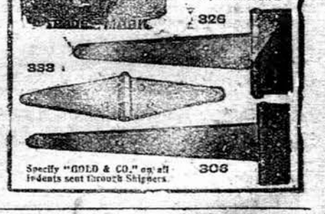

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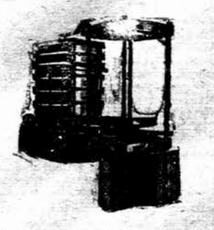

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

THE CUMMOO JAFFER SULEMAN CHARITIES.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL VS. MUSA HAJI HASSAM AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff: The Hon. Mr. Strangman with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

For the Defendants: Mr. Padshah, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal.

His Lordship yesterday passed orders in this suit.

The plaint stated that Haji Karim Mahomed Sulcman (Generally known as "Cummoo Suleman,") Bombay Cutchee Memon, died on 24th May 1886, leaving two widows, two granddaughters and a widow of his brother Jaffer, and others surviving. The first defendant was married to Mr. Cummoo's daughter Fatmabai. She died during her father's life-time. After providing for bequests and legacies, the residuary property was estimated to be worth Rs. 12,00,000. The Deceased's business of carriages and furniture at Breech Candy was bequeathed, with the premises, the movable property, and Rs. 10,000 as capital, to the first defendant, Rs. 58,000 worth of legacies were devised. Rs. 20,000 besides were to be spent on the marriages of a daughter Rastibai, and Rs. 50,000 were to be settled upon her after marriage, subject to certain conditions. The remainder of the estate to stand possessed by trustees, who were also the executors of the will, for the benefit of five charitable institutions to be named as Cummoo Jaffer Suleman charities:—Charity, for Memon Poor; Dispensary in Bombay; a and Boys' School and a Girls' School in Bombay; and a Famine Relief Charity for Cutch. The first defendant was allowed by the other trustees to remain in possession of the whole estate, including a house in Kambekar Street, given for residential purposes to Jaffer Suleman's two widows. The first defendant had not filed either accounts or inventories. Of the five charities, a dispensary was established at Bhownagri Mohla for Cutchee women "only," contrary to the will. No boys' school was founded; but a girls' school was established three years ago. The famine relief fund was not established. Marrying Rastibai, the deceased's daughter, in 1894, the first defendant, instead of the settlement of Rs. 50,000, got possession of a property at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, worth about Rs. 1,35,000, thus depriving the estate of about Rs. 85,000.

In their joint written statement, the defendants stated the circumstances in which the first defendant came to reside in the Kambekar Street house. The residuary property, they said, was not twelve lakhs, but about Rs. 4,46,000, after payment of debts and legacies. The dispensary was opened on 1st January 1899 for females, for whose relief there was a great necessity. Funds for the boys' school and other charities were not sufficient. Girls' school was opened on 3rd February 1902; it could not be opened at an earlier date for want of funds. The Ridge Road property was not worth more than Rs. 59,000. The defendants were ready and willing to render such accounts of their administration of the estate as the Court asked. They failed to understand how the amount of lagacies was arrived at by the plaintiff at Rs. 55,000.

By consent, the Court ordered the Commissioner to take accounts on the lines indicated, and reserved further directions until after the submission of the report in the matter.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

Before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

EMPERATOR VS. MAHOMED ADU ASMAL BANKA AND MAHOMED BAPU ADUM MAJARI.

For the Accused: Mr. Branson, with Mr. G. N. Thakore.

For the Crown: The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeals of the two accused, who were in April last convicted of murder by Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Broach, and were each sentenced to death. The two accused-appellants and a third person, Hamad Adum Asmal Hajari, were charged with murder by causing the death of one Umar Bagas at Manubar on the 14th February last. The third accused was acquitted and discharged.

The accused and most of the principal witnesses said, the Sessions Judge, were residents of Manubar, and the deceased Umar also lived there. His body was found in a sack, which was lying in the mud on the bank of a creek near the village of Bhensli, about 18 miles from Manubar. The neck was found to have been almost completely severed from the trunk. There were other wounds and also fractures. The witness Pherozshah was the first to notice the sack in which the body was found on the 16th February last. He reported the fact to the police patel of Bhensli, who, after seeing the sack, sent a report to the police station. The deceased Umar was the first cousin of the first accused. He had a daughter who had been living since the death of her mother with her maternal uncle. The accused was not arrested by the police, but appeared voluntarily before the Magistrate. Deceased had some dispute about land and a house with the first accused, which had been settled. The case for the prosecution was that the first accused was not satisfied with the settlement, and for this reason, among others, he induced Umar to go with all the accused to a field to eat roasted "jowar" in the evening and that then, while he was eating, he was suddenly attacked and killed; and his body was removed, in the course of the night, in a cart to Bhensli; and that subsequently attempts were made by one of the accused to remove traces of the crime by burning the earth which had been saturated with the blood of the victim. The most important witness in the case was Adam Umar Dasu, a lad of about 16, who said that he went about sunset to a field, the produce of which he had bought, that he heard a man's cry and went in the direction from which the cry proceeded; that on coming to a field he found the deceased lying on the ground, the first two accused standing close to him, one at his head and the other near his leg, and another man at some distance from the body of the deceased. His throat had been cut, and his legs were moving. The first accused told him to be off, and the second warned him not to tell any one what he had seen. It seemed to the Sessions Judge to be proved that the deceased was in the company of the accused immediately before his death. The first two accused were convicted of murder, and each sentenced to death. The third man was acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering judgment, said the Sessions Judge's observation that the first accused was dissatisfied with the amicable settlement of his dispute with the deceased, was not only not supported by evidence, but was contradicted by positive evidence that they both were friends. The prosecution had at the outset to face the high improbability that the accused would have murdered the deceased, with whom they were on friendly terms, and that too at a time when they were all gathered to eat "ponk" at his invitation. The day on which the witnesses (referred to) said they saw the accused and the deceased together was Saturday the 13th February. They never informed any one of what they had seen until two of them had been sent for by the police on the 17th February, one on the 19th, and another on the 20th. How the police came to know that these witnesses could give material evidence was a point involved in obscurity. Some of them declined to disclose the names of their informants. Seeing that the accused charged the police patel with being at the bottom of the whole case against them, the question who were the informants of the police was of great importance in the case; and if the police would not throw light on it when it was in their power to clean up the matter in the interests of truth and justice, the Court must draw an inference adverse to the prosecution The evidence of the witness who swore that he witnessed the crime must be received with great caution. The case for the defence was that the police patel had engineered the whole case. There was evidence to show that the patel had not been on good terms with, at all events, the second accused. The Sessions Judge had remarked that the demeanour of the police patel in the witness-box was very unsatisfactory. Then there was the evidence as to the cart incident. On the whole, his Lordship had come to the conclusion that the evidence being beset with improbabilities and suspicions, was not sufficient for a conviction, and that there was a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the appellants. The convictions and sentences were therefore reversed, and the accused acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Justice Heaton, who delivered a separate judgment, concurred in the order. Apart from the evidence of witness Adam Umar, Dasu, there was nothing in the case that came anywhere near bringing home to any of the accused the guilt of the murder of the deceased.

The accused were acquitted and discharged.

SUIT FOR PARTITION.

Question of Legitimacy.

Before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Beaman.

SHENU VALAD GANU VS. SONJI AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff-appellant:—Mr. Setalvad with Mr. Ratanlal.

For the Defendant-respondents:—The Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare.

This was an appeal from the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia. In this case, the plaintiff sued to recover, on partition, his share of certain movable and immovable property. The crucial question in the case was whether the plaintiff was the son of Ganu or not. It was admitted that plaintiff was the son of one Ganga, who was for some years the wife of Ganu. And this admission naturally called attention to the importance of ascertaining the time of the plaintiff's birth, and evidence went to show that some time about the period of plaintiff's birth, his mother was driven away by her husband and thereafter remarried with one Chima, some time after her dismissal by Ganu.

The Subordinate Judge raised the point whether plaintiff was the legally begotten son of the deceased Ganu and threw out the plaintiff's claim. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships observed, that in discussing the evidence there was one significant sentence in the judgment of the Subordinate Judge, which showed how his mind was affected towards one important part of the case, for he said that even if it be held that plaintiff was not born after his mother's re-marriage with Chima, it might be supposed that he was born in his grandfather's house through illicit intercourse with some body. In this connection their Lordships observed that even if the Subordinate Judge had found that plaintiff was born during the re-marriage, he would be prepared to find that plaintiff was the offspring of Ganga through illicit intercourse with some unknown person. But that clearly, their Lordships remarked, was not the way in which a point of this kind should have been considered. Having regard to the pleadings, their Lordships were of opinion that it was incumbent on the Court to raise issues suggested by Section 112 of the Evidence Act. The case was therefore remanded to the Lower Court for disposal according to law.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

Yesterday Sub-Inspector Finch charged Gafoor Pirmud, a native of Hyderabad, (Deccan), with the theft of a bicycle of the value of Rs. 100, belonging to Inspector Sargon, of the Bombay City Police. The evidence showed that the bicycle was left on the ground-floor of the Nagpada Police Station. Yesterday morning Mr. Sargon's butler saw the accused walking away with it and gave chase. Sub-Inspector Finch, who was going towards the Police Station, arrested the accused. The accused pleaded guilty. He said he came from Hyderabad and as he was starving he was driven to committing theft. His Worship, convicted and sentenced the accused to undergo two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FIGHT AMONGST PATHANS.

Before the same Magistrate, yesterday, Wali Mahomed Afzul and four others, all Pathans, were charged with causing grievous hurt to Muladad, also a Pathan by means of sticks. An altercation took place between Mahomed Afzul and Muladad at 5 p.m. on Thursday, at old Nagpada Road, when several other Pathans joined in the row. They were all armed with sticks, a free fight took place in which Muladad had his skull and nose fractured. The Police, on receiving information, proceeded to the scene, removed Muladad to the J. J. Hospital and arrested the five accused. As Muladad is lying in the Hospital in a precarious state, the hearing of the case was adjourned.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

STEALING HIS FATHER'S PROPERTY.

His Worship, on Friday, disposed of a case in which Inspector Buttonji R. Mirza, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Marutee Luxmon, a Maratha boy aged 18 years, with stealing his father's cash and ornaments of the value of Rs. 270. Mr. Jamshedji Kapadia, Pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that the accused had a quarrel with his father on Wednesday last and he disappeared from home. On Thursday he was preparing to leave Bombay for Ahmedabad when Inspector Mirza became suspicious and questioned the accused at the Grant Road Station as to the contents of his box, but he failed to give a satisfactory reply and was arrested. The accused admitted the charge. As this was his first offence and his father did not press the charge, His Worship, ordered the accused to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100, with one surety for a like amount, to be of good behaviour for a period of one year.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. Samaldas R. Jeewandas, (Chairman), and D. G. Sukhadwalla.

DRIVING ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE ROAD.

Their Worships disposed of 18 cases, including one in which one Harrichand Raichand, a victoria driver, was charged with driving on the wrong side of the Horaby Road on Thursday last. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of annas eight.

GIRGAON

Before Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanavati (Chairman), Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas and Rao Bahadur B. J. Jayakar.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 64 cases, many of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

DADAR.

Before Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya (Chairman), and N. V. Wadia.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

THE DOCKYARD CASE.

The case, in which Dasrath Gopal and Abdul Hussein Tyebji, were charged with receiving stolen property, consisting of 4 cwts of brass filings and of 9 cwts. of copper and brass pieces, the property of Government and of a total value of Rs. 600, was called on for hearing before Mr. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday. Mr. Reuben Solomon Pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. Kanga, of Messrs. Kanga and Patel, Solicitors, defended the second accused.

Mr. Sloane asked for a postponement on the ground that he had to attend to some other urgent work. He understood an affidavit had been filed yesterday by the accused in the other case, and he was required to file affidavits for the prosecution in the High Court.

His Worship granted a postponement. The case was postponed to the 30th instant.

Mr. Vizaji F. Vizaji, Pleader, appeared before Mr. J. W. S. Deacon, Third Presidency Magistrate, whose turn it was to take applications yesterday, and applied that his clients Messrs. Henry and Willis, accused Nos. 2 and 3, in the Dockyard case, might be allowed to be brought up before his Worship to swear to the affidavit they were going to make to the High Court for a transfer of the case from the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the High Court.

The application was granted and Messrs. Henry and Willis, who were brought up before his Worship, swore to the affidavit and the application.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JUNE 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col R B Roe I M S B	Mr A L H Palmer, B
Major C W Wilkinson, R E B	Mr C C H Twiss, B
Major J W Grant, I M S B	Mr W H Rushton, B
Lieut R Foster, I A B	Mr E D Wilson, B
Mr N D Beatson Bell, C I E, B Cov	Mr C M Brisco-Owen, B
Hon Mr A Kensington, B Cov	Rev J E H Williams, B
Mr S Adie B Cov	Mr B McMaster, M
Mr H S Crosthwaite, B Cov	Mr S H Slater, M
Mr J H Cuming B Cov	Mr F V P Gomperts, M
Mr F W Skemp B Cov	Mr J W Booch, M
Mr G A Tweedy, B Cov	Mr H A Sharp, Bo
Mr A W Blunt, B	Mr F J Varley, Bo
Mr F L Russell B	Mr J L McQuade, Bo
Mr H M Cole B	Mr H E Lewis, Bo
Mr C F Ansted, B	Mr O A Harker, Bo
Mr A C Bannerji, B	Mr E A Doran, Bo
Mr E E Gunter B	Lieut-Gen L Dening, C B D S O, Burma Dn
Mr A B Dunbar, B	Col R C Broome, A R D
Mr G H Hampton B	Col M Cowper, 10 Lrs
Mr R Baitye, B	Col W J D Dundee, C I E, R E
Mr J A Ellis, B	Lieut-Col K Chesney, 18 Lrs
Mr H W King B	Lieut-Col G M More, I M S
Mr A Stocker B	Lieut-Col C M Thompson, I M S
Mr E B P Rose B	Major D S Buist, 34 Poona Horse
Mr W P White B	Capt L G Hart, STC
Mr A Lawrence, B	Capt D A D McVean, DSO, 45 Rattray's Sikhs
Mr C L Phillip, B	Capt S de V Julius, 1st Sussex R Bde Major Sirhind Bde
Mr W A Leonard, B	Capt J H K Stewart, 39 Garh Rifles
Mr B Watson, B	Capt F E G Talbot, 14 Sikhs
Mr M G Norman, B	Lieut H I Money, 1-1 G R
Mr E L Smith, B	2nd Lieut R Bernard, 6 GR
Mr K M O'Riordan, B	Lieut E W Dawson, RIM
Mr S C Mahalanobis, B	
Mr C H McBrien, B	
Mr J B Phillimore, B	
Mr H E Spry, B	
Mr H C Nangle, B	
Mr W H Mills, B	
Mr G D Pudumjee, B.	
Mr M Smither, B.	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major M Dick, I M S, B, 7 days	Mr F W Skemp, B, 3 mo M C
Major H de V Harvest, I A, B, 3 mo M C	Major J F Barry, S T C, to 8-11-09
Mr A H King, B, 4 days M C	Capt B Prince, I A, 3 mo M C
Mr J Watts Russell, B, 3 mo M C	Lieut R H Bott, I M S, 4 mo M C
Mr P H Lee, B, 3 mo	2nd Lieut F H F Hosnor
Mr F C Parkis, B, 3 mo M C	United List, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A C Crighton, B	Mr C C Inglis, Bo
Capt W S Patton, I M S, M	Commander W B Hudleston, R I M

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Existence in Danger Through £4,000 Debt.

There appears to be a very strong probability says "the Standard" that the Royal Botanic Society will be obliged to relinquish their gardens, which have been open to the members of the society and the public for seventy years. It is estimated that, at the end of the current year, a debt of nearly £4,000 will have to be faced.

The management attributes the deficit to an insufficient subscription rather than to lack of public interest in the gardens. It is stated that the public appreciate the gardens more than ever, and that botanists and art students use them freely. The gardens are open to the public on Mondays and Saturdays on payment of a shilling, and on Bank Holidays at 6d. a head, the total raised by this latter sum being just sufficient, generally, to cover the cost of the band. The gardens are Crown property, and should they be taken over by the Government they could be maintained at a cost of £1,000 yearly.

TOWED FOR 700 MILES.

With her propellers so seriously damaged that they have been rendered almost useless the destroyer Itchen, after a very slow journey from Kirkwall, in Scotland, has arrived at Devonport for repairs.

The voyage, exteading over 700 miles, is one of the most remarkable in the history of the British Navy. The Itchen, while taking up a fresh anchorage in Scapa Bay, during a heavy northerly gale went on Skerry Rock in trying to avoid another vessel. She was eventually got off with her propellers extensively damaged. Her hull, however, was not penetrated, and she was taken in tow to Kirkwall.

She then left for Devonport in tow of the store ship Aquarius, her speed throughout the voyage never exceeding seven or eight knots an hour. Passing Portland Bill the destroyer had an exciting experince in the thunderstorm, pitching and tossing so much that it was only with great difficulty that the Aquarius was able to keep her in tow. She, however, accomplished the journey in safety.

A RETURN is published in the last number of the "Indian Trade Journal" showing the average price of the seven principal food grains in India during the last six years. The percentage of increase in 1908 as compared with the previous year, is stated to have been as follows:—Rice, 9·5; wheat, 32·9; barley, 31·3; jawar, 35·6; bajra, 35·5; ragi, 16·1; gram, 41·1. The general average price of all the food grains increased by 26·6 per cent.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.

THE forty-fifth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon in the Fort premises, Bombay, Mr. R. Patterson Brown presided.

The following is the directors' report:—Your directors beg to submit the audited statements of the Company's accounts made up to the 31st of March last. The result although not so good as the Board anticipated at the beginning of the year must be considered in the present state of trade in India fairly satisfactory. Business during the year has been carried on under considerable difficulty. The Company has felt very severely indeed the universal depression of trade, and the removal from the old premises at Byculla had the effect of dislocating existing arrangements, and hampering to a great extent the conduct of business. All the alterations, however, which have been in progress during the last few years, are now completed, and the Board are confident that they will in future materially assist the progress of the Company. The purchase of new property in British Hotel Lane has been completed since the issue of this last report, and it now contains all the stocks formerly at Byculla, together with the Company's Laboratory. Your Directors have to report that the purchase of Byculla property has not yet been completed owing to an alleged defect in title. Your directors however, are advised by counsel that the title is perfectly good, and they are taking steps to enforce completion. Since the issue of the last report Mr. H. P. Stringfellow joined the Board in place of Mr. W. F. Hamilton, who resigned on leaving India, and you will be asked to confirm his appointment. Mr. G.F. Horbury, who has also recently left India, resigned his seat on the Board. Mr. R. Patterson Brown retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election. It will be seen that the balance of the profit and loss account amounts to Rs. 94,245-10-13, and this your directors propose to distribute as follows:—

Divided at Rs. 40 per share	Rs.	80,000-0-0
Depreciaon of Plant	„	4,863-0-5
Carry forward	„	9,382-9-10

It will be seen from the above statement that a larger dividend could be paid, but in view of the present generally unsatisfactory state of trade, it is deemed prudent to carry forward a larger sum than usual.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said:

"In moving the adoption of the report which has been placed before you, I think I can safely congratulate the shareholders upon the fact that we are able to offer them a dividend of Rs. 40 per share, equivalent to 8 per cent. upon the capital of the Company, in spite of the state of trade which has prevailed during the year under review. In alluding to the universal severe depression of trade there is no intention of unduly magnifying this circumstance, but it is one which must be taken into account. We have not suffered so much in respect of the volume of trade done, but in times such as we have passed through, stocks accumulate, prices fall, and profits necessarily diminish. It must also be borne in mind that this Company's transactions are large, and where there is so much falling off in the revenue of the large spending bodies in India we must naturally expect to suffer. It is therefore to the Company's credit that the amount of business done is nearly equivalent to that of last year which was a generally good one. I have dwelt upon this somewhat at length because there appear to be extravagant ideas abroad as to the profits we have made especially in connection with the contract which we had the honour of carrying out for H. H. the Amir two years ago. We could not give particulars of the terms of this contract without breach of confidence and probable offence to our illustrious client, but when it is considered that the Afghan Government is a very keen buyer and that the order in question was competed for by the leading firms in India, and also by many firms in England and on the Continent, it will be readily understood that the margin of profit is small.

As you will learn from the report, the Company's old premises at Byculla have been entirely vacated, and the Stocks and Laboratory have been removed to the new Premises in British Hotel Lane. Of course a movement involving so much labour and care as this could not be carried out without interfering with the usual course of business, and although every precaution was taken to ensure the safety of the stocks removed, and all possible arrangements made to deal with business, this removal must be reckoned among the difficulties of the year.

THE NEW PROPERTY.

"Regarding the new property itself, I am glad to inform you that it has proved to be in every way suitable for the Company's business, and when we settle down we hope to be able to do our business more efficiently and economically.

"As you already know the Byculla premises have been sold, and the purchase was to have been completed in October last year. The purchasers, however, asked for further time and on their adding to their earnest money it was agreed that the completion of the purchase should be deferred until this month. The purchasers have however thought fit to quarrel with the title, but this matter has been referred to eminent counsel in Bombay, and your directors are assured that the Company's title to the property is perfectly sound, and they are taking steps to force the purchasers to carry out their contract.

"Our attention has been called to that part of the reserve fund which has hitherto been described as a "Fire Insurance" Fund. When this fund was first established the intention was of course to use it to cover loss by fire, but the Company's properties have for many years been fully insured in outside Insurance Companies and this fund is no longer needed for that purpose. In case of fire the existence of this fund might also possibly cause difficulties in recovering the full amount of the loss, and it is therefore the intention of the Board so to alter the descriptions of the reserve fund as to make it clear that this portion of it is not appropriated to cover loss by fire.

THE WORKING EXPENSES.

"As to the Profit and Loss Account, it will be seen that the working expenses are rather more than last year, the chief increases being Directors fees, travelling expenses, taxes, repairs, and erased accounts. Increase in the Directors' fees is due to the fact that it was found impossible to deal with the business put before the Board, if fortnightly meetings only were held, and it has been necessary to increase the number of meetings. The Travelling expenses are more on account of an extra number of assistants coming out in place of those whose agreements have expired, and they are also increased because we are now employing a travelling Agent to solicit orders and push the Company's Business in the Mofussil. The number of accounts written off are larger this year, but it should be borne in mind that these accounts are written off more for financial reasons than as an absolute loss and some of them at least are recoverable. The only item on the Credit side of the account which requires notice is the item 'Interest on Port Trust Bonds." This is less this year as the Directors have had to borrow from Reserve to meet the expenses in connection with the new property, but the amount so borrowed will be replaced.

"Now as to the Dividend. It will be seen from the accounts that a dividend of 9 per cent. could have been paid, but the Board trust that they will have the support of the shareholders in their decision to pay only 8 per cent. It is of course greatly regretted that the steady advance which has been made for the last several years should be momentarily checked, but there are no signs of an immediate revival of trade, and the Board feel it only prudent to keep something in hand."

The report was adopted. The dividend of Rs. 40 per share was declared in the report but it was increased to Rs. 45 per share. Mr. R. Patterson Brown was elected a Director and the appointment of Mr. H. P. Stringfellow as a Director was confirmed. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. and Cornforth and Mistri were re-appointed Auditors. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the business.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and Co's. mail steamer "Himalaya," were—Lieut. General L. Beauchamp Duff, Brig.-General St. L. Barter, C.V. O., C.B., and Commander Frank Dobson, R. I. M.

AN outbreak of rinderpest among conservancy bullocks in Lucknow Cantonment is reported. Arrangements are being made for the inoculation of all Government cattle.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Commercial Gymkhana vs. G. T. Recreation Club.

THE Commercials were kept continually on the defence and their goal-keeper had a busy time saving goals. After about twenty minutes' play however, a splindid shot from Ryan succeeded in breaking through the Commercial defence. When the half time was called the score stood:

The Telegraph Club.....	1
The Commercial Gymkhana.....	0

On the resumption of play, the Commercials were again kept on the defence, though they showed some dash this time. They tried to equatise but failed and a little before the time was called, Holman for the Telegraphists secured another goal. Result:

The Telegraph Club.....	2
The Commercial Gymkhana.....	0

The following were the teams:

The Telegraph Club—Messrs. Greene, Tipper, Ryan, Arplin and Holman, forwards right to left; Messrs. Woolen, Conquest and Redford, backs right to left; Messrs. Taylor and Crutchley, backs; Mr. Edie, goal.

COMMERCIALS:—Hill (Goal); Harwood (Right); Taylor (Left); Johnson (Right Half Back); Boborne (Centre); Bellany (Left); White (Right forward); Kaufmann (Right inside); North (Centre forward); Woolley (Left Hand Side); and Symes (Left outside)

SIMLA SUMMER RACES.

Third Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

THE ARAB HURDLE HANDICAP.

Lord Francis Scott's Plebian.....	1
Captain Cantley's Imtiyas	2

ALSO RAN.—Nami and Chance.

BETTING.—Evens Plebian; 2 to 1 Imtiyas; 4 to 1 Nami and Chance.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 8 to win.

THE JAKKO HANDICAP.

Captain Tiddell's Spec	1
Mr. Connolly's Shannon Lass	2

ALSO RAN—Black Spot.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 12 to win.

THE JAKKO HANDICAP.

Lord Francis Scott's Mauser	1
Mr. J. D. Scott's Secunder.....	2

ALSO RAN.—Kohlani, Poniard, Proudfoot and Mirza.

BETTING.—3 to 1 Mauser and Poniard; 2 to 1 Secunder; 6 to 1 Kohlani and Mirza; 4 to 1 Proudfoot.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 12 to win.

THE PUNJAB CUP.

Mr Rakes' Bit O'Fashion.....	1
Capt Williams' Sunbeam.....	2

ALSO RAN.—Stockbridge, Ruisip and Tod.

BETTING.—2 to 1 Bit O'Fashion and Stockbridge; 4 to 1 Sunbeam; 5 to 1 Ruisip; 6 to 1 Tod.

THE SUBSTITUTE PLATE.

Mr Man Mohan's Black Prince.....	1
Mr Connelly's Blucher.....	2

ALSO RAN.—Refrain, Lucky Penny and Nugget.

BETTING.—2 to 1 Black Prince and Blucher; 4 to 1 Refrain and Lucky Penny; 6 to 1 Nugget.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 16 to win.

OPEN ARAB HANDICAP,

Mr. Coke's Betty	1
Mr. J. D. Scott's Tomy Titus	2
Mr. J. D. Scott's Secunder.....	3

ALSO RAN.—Brigand II, Aeolus, Sublime, Hooded Falcon, and Jeddah.

BETTING.—3 to 1 Betty, Aeolus and Tommy Titus; 4 to 1 Secunder and Brigand II; 5 to 1 Sublime and Jeddah and evens Hooded Falcon.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 19 to win.

THE TRADES HANDICAP.

Sirdar Jiwan Singh's Gold and Silver.....	1
Mr. Rakes' Bit O'Fashion.....	2

ALSO RAN.—Lady Knight and Shannon Lass.

BETTING.—4 to 1 Gold and Silver; 2 to 1 Shannon Lass and Lady Knight; 3 to 1 Bit O'Fashion.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 14 to win.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

In the second innings to-day Patiala scored 228, Mistri making 123, Gokal Chand 32 and Sadan Singh 41. In the Simla second innings Mr. J. B. Wood made 22 not out. Patiala was beaten eight wickets.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

The cricket match, Bombay Gymkhana XI vs. X VI, will be continued at 2-30 p.m., to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Saturday, June 19.

Colonel C. St. L. Barter, C.V.O., C.B., having been appointed to the command of the Bombay Brigade vice Brigadier General R. M. Greenfield, C. B., vacated, arrived from England on the 18th June, and took over the command of the Brigade same date from Colonel J. R. B. Davidson, R.G.A.

Nursing Sister Miss H. G. A Tottenham, Q.A.M.N.S.I., Station Hospital, Poona, is directed to proceed to the Station Hospital, Colaba, on the 26th June 1909, for temporary duty.

THE FRENCH MAILS.

Delay Owing to the Strike.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Himalaya," yesterday, brought the French mails for India from Marseilles and a vessel of the Orient Line is carrying the French mails from Marseilles to Australia and New Caledonia. It appears that the French mail steamer "Nera," which was to have left Marseilles for Bombay on the 2nd instant and which was due to sail from here to-day for Australia, has not yet been able to leave Marseilles owing to the strike of sailors which has not yet ended.

IT seems improbable that the Bombay-Sind Railway will be taken in hand for some time to come owing to the difficulty in providing the full amount of funds for the annual railway programme.

A STATEMENT yesterday published shows that gold standard reserve now has ten million sterling in rupees in India plus seven millions invested in sterling securities.

IN an interesting paper read recently before the Academy of Science, Paris, by M. d'Arsonval, it was stated that M. Georges Claude had carried investigations into composition of the air a step farther than the stage reached by Sir William Ramsay. By means of a specially delicate apparatus M. Claude had discovered that a million parts of air contained only one part of hydrogen—much less than hitherto been supposed—fifteen parts of neon, and five parts of helium.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1909.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

THE Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1909-10, which will be presented at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona by Sir John Muir Mackenzie, shows a highly satisfactory state of finances—"a record expenditure, a sound financial position, with a still handsome balance." And we endorse the wish, expressed by Sir John, that the next Budget will follow a generally favourable season, of the kind for which we have so long been waiting and that the enlarged Council, with its extended powers of discussing and framing the Budget, may have at its command such ample resources as may enable it to provide liberally for the numerous objects on which expenditure is required to enable the Presidency to advance in prosperity and satisfy the wants of the people. In preparing the present Budget, in accordance with Sir George Clarke's determination, non-official members assisted, and in that respect Bombay has taken the lead in India. Reductions, referred to in Sir John Muir Mackenzie's statement, made it impossible to include in the Budget several items which were suggested by members of the Committee held in Bombay, and this is greatly regretted, but the orders of the Government of India regarding them are final and are not open to discussion in the Provincial Council. It is shown that the year 1909-10 is estimated to open with a balance of Rs. 69,62,000 and to close with a balance of Rs. 64,42,000, assuming the year to be normal and that the agricultural conditions will be sufficiently favourable to admit of the collection of a portion of the suspended revenue of the last year in addition to the normal demand for the current year. The total Provincial revenue during 1908-9 is estimated at Rs. 5,87,32,000 against Rs. 6,04,04,000, the drop being accounted for mainly by the failure of the winter rains in parts of the Presidency proper, partly counterbalanced by additional Imperial assignments for certain objects. The total expenditure for the year closed is estimated at Rs. 6,13,72,000 as against Rs. 6,09,13,000 entered in the Budget. Thus the closing balance of the year is estimated at Rs. 69,62,000 or a decline of Rs. 11,14,000 from the Budget.

As regards the Budget estimates for 1909-10, we find that according to information obtained since the meeting of the Committee in January last, regarding the progress of revenue collection and disbursements in the year closed, the revised estimates of revenue were sanguine and not likely to be realised and that the expenditure under several heads is thus likely to be exceeded. Economy has, therefore, been resorted to in order that the closing balance may not be diminished. How this is to be effected is duly explained in the Statement. So also is the record expenditure detailed, and it appears that the Local Government is fully alive to its responsibilities and the result of this year's administration is likely to be greater efficiency, especially under education and protection. Probably further educational advance than is now possible might have been achieved, but for the fact that the Government of India insisted on considerable retrenchments, which reduced the amount provided by almost half. The Government of India were moved without success for an assignment for Imperial revenues to enable Bombay to meet the contemplated expenditure as well as that connected with the revision of the salaries of primary school-masters, so that any shortcoming on the part of the Local Government must be attributed to higher authority. Sanitary improvements are to be encouraged and the hospitals in the Presidency are to be placed in a more satisfactory condition in point of equipment. Another item on which the outlay is to be increased is the improvement of the position of military officers in Political employment. The pay and prospects of these officers have long been inadequate, especially as compared with those employed under the Government of India, and a scheme to remedy this evil is now under consideration. It is also proposed to raise the initial and maximum pay of Deputy Assistant Political Agents and to ensure the grant of promotion to them at the end of fixed periods of service. In these matters, however, no great amount of money is involved. The provision of experimental and demonstration farms is a more formidable undertaking, and besides the farms the operations of these institutions are to be extended and scholarships at agricultural colleges must be paid for. The Subordinate Civil Veterinary Department is also to be reorganised and District Local Boards are to be assisted in the construction of new veterinary dispensaries.

Among the items provided for sanitary improvements is one for the drainage of the city of Poona and its water-supply. Projects with this object in view have been approved and will be carried out by Government from the funds made available by way of loan and subvention. With the object of assisting the Poona Municipality to meet the annual liability in respect of the loan, Government has sanctioned the remission of a floating debt of thirty-five thousand on account of Plague expenditure and of obtaining balances Rs. 1,97,000 of the Plague and Manjri farm loans granted to that body. Government has also promised a subscription of six lakhs from provincial revenues Bijapur is to have two lakhs towards the cost of its water-works, while the Pandharpur Municipality is to receive a further subvention of two and a quarter lakhs for the completion of its water-supply project while measures of sanitary improvement in several other towns are under consideration. So that the whole provision amounts to Rs. 2,70,000 over and above the Imperial assignment of four and a half lakhs. In his concluding remarks reference was made by Sir John Muir Mackenzie to the anticipated enlarged Councils and it is almost confidently expected in some quarters that after the Budget debate, which will probably be concluded on Monday, His Excellency the Governor will take the opportunity to give the public some idea of the extent of expansion which is to be made and as to the proportion of representation which various minorities may look forward to. As was pointed out some days ago it has not yet been decided when the India Councils Act shall come into force and it may not therefore be possible for His Excellency to add much to our information. We know nothing of His Excellency's intentions in the matter, but it is within the range of probability that he will say enough to allay needless alarm and to reassure minorities that their interests will be duly safeguarded in the Councils, though, of course, it is impossible that His Excellency can promise them more than is already provided for in the new Act to which His Majesty has already given assent.

THE RECORD FLIGHT. WE hear from Berlin relative to Count Zeppelin's record, that it is highly gratifying to German national pride. The thirty-eight hours' flight over a distance of more than 900 miles, is a revelation of the progress that has been made in aerial navigation in Germany. Although Count Zeppelin had no knowledge of the telegram sent to Berlin to warn the military authorities there of his advent, there cannot be the least doubt that it was his intention to pay that city a surprise visit, and he would therefore not have abandoned the attempt within seventy miles of his goal unless compelled by adverse circumstances. The telegram in question was despatched by some evidently too officious individual at Friedrichshaven to the Officer commanding the Military Ballooning Corps at Berlin, asking him to send detachments to the Tempelhofer Plain, to render aid when the airship landed there. Of the Count's intention to visit the capital becoming known, the Emperor, the whole Court and tens of thousands of people proceeded to the plain to await the airship's arrival and remained there till it became known that Zeppelin II had, owing to rain and wind, turned back south from Bitterfeld. There is no reason to assume that the despatch of the telegram was an attempt to hoax the Emperor and inhabitants of the capital, and had everything gone well the Count might have dined at the Casino on the Tempelhofer as the Emperor had arranged. It is a matter for general regret that, after accomplishing such a wonderful feat, this intrepid navigator of the air should have met with the mishap at Gottingen, which was not due however to any defect in the airship, but was caused by an error on the part of the helmsman, who putting helm to port instead of to starboard, drove the airship against a large tree. The German nation is naturally jubilant over the airship's achievement which they speak of as causing "blanched faces in England" and remind us that a Zeppelin II centred at Metz would possess a radius of action which would include London, Portsmouth and Yarmouth. It is a significant fact, however, which must not be lost sight of that the distance from Friedrichshaven to London, is about half the distance covered by the Zeppelin in its attempt to Berlin. Another point that should be noted is, that it has hitherto been believed that no airship of the size of the Zeppelin could keep aloft in rain or a thick mist, owing to the weight of the moisture on the enormous surface which its gas envelope presents to the air. Count Zeppelin, however, safely weathered the wind and rain which he encountered on his first night out. Although Count Zeppelin's success need give no cause for alarm, it should, however, claim the closest attention of our naval and military experts. At present there are no grounds for imagining that airships will roam as they please, dropping bombs on fleets and armies and destroying dockyards and towns. But an aerial vessel which can stay aloft for 37 hours, and cover close on one thousand miles during that time, would be invaluable for observation and scouting on land and at sea.

A PROPHECY OF EVIL. THE monsoon forecast of the Meteorological Department has been published and it promises us good rain this year. But this scientific forecast does not concern the great bulk of the population who put their faith in no such thing as meteorology. They believe in the stars and have astrological forecasts of their own which far surpass in value and credibility in their eyes any vaticinations of the scientific meteorologist. The Hindu astrological forecast for this monsoon is gloomy, indeed the entire year is looked upon as a poor one with plenty of trouble in store for the people. One of the chief ground for this astrologiaal prediction is that the dark fortnight of the Hindu month of Jeth, just come to an end, consisted of only thirteen days. Ordinarily the fortnight, whether dark or light, consists of fourteen or fifteen, rarely even of sixteen days. But the fortnight just ended consisted of only thirteen, because two of its days were struck off and not counted in the calendar. This striking off of certain days is a well known feature of the Hindu calendar, in which certain days are also added. The explanation why certain days are struck off and why certain others are added, lies in the fact that the Hindu year is lunar whilst the days are solar. Their year of twelve lunar months consists of 354 solar days. This year has 360 lunar days or *tithis*; hence it follows that six *tithis* must be struck off in solar or civil reckoning. In practice there are generally thirteen *tithis* struck off and seven added so that in the end six *tithis* are struck off during the twelve lunar months of 354 solar days. These are rules, into which we need not enter here whereby these lunar days or *tithis* are added or struck off. According to these rules the second and also the fourteenth days of the fortnight, just closed, were struck off and not counted, which left only thirteen days for the second part of the month of Jeth which closes to-day, and this is considered very inauspicious.

At first sight this would seem to be connected in some way with the western superstition bound up with the number thirteen, as it would appear that this fortnight is unlucky because it consists of the inauspicious number thirteen. But in reality this is not the case. The Hindus consider with the adding as well as striking off of days as inauspicious, and there are two to be struck off in this fortnight, which adds to the inauspiciousness. Such an occurrence of a dark fortnight with two of its days and *tithis* struck off is very rare. The last time it occurred was 35 years ago in the Hindu years 1920 corresponding to our year 1864. And it was an old coincidence that the latter year and its successors were very bad for Bombay and Western India on account of the Share Mania crisis. Another time of the occurrence of such dark fortnight was in 1850 corresponding to our year 1793-94, which was also an indifferent year succeeding the terrible famine of 1791-3. The last great battle of Panipat in January 1761 in which the Marathas sustained a great defeat at the hands of Ahmad Shah the Afghan was likewise preceded by such a dark fortnight in July of the previous year. There is not much wonder then if the Hindus expect a year of famine and other woes on the present occasion of the rare recurrence of a dark fortnight of thirteen days. Are the Mahratas, especially, doomed to meet with their Panipat again?

NATIONAL WASTE. THE United States have been going over their accounts and categorically sizing up their resources and they find that these, though still considerable, suggest the necessity for economy. The National Conservation Congress, in its recent session, received reports from all departments that deal with the natural productions of the country. If all the statements that the Forest Service embodies in its Report be correct, it is high time that some saving was effected in that branch. Where Europe manages with sixty feet of timber for every individual of the population, the United States cut up five hundred feet, or eight times as much "per capita." In 1907 from the yellow pine forests no less than sixteen million "cords" were cut, but only the half of this was utilised the rest was left in the woods to rot or wasted in the saw-mills. Of natural gas, one million cubic feet is wasted daily. Since the States became a nation, they have used 7,500 million tons of coal, and wasted 9,000 millions, how is not detailed. At this extravagant rate it will not be difficult to exhaust these two sources of wealth and power, for nature does not manufacture either in anything like the time that man takes to use them up. Another cause of waste is the washing away by rivers of non-protected soil. This rich earth is carried off from farms where it is badly wanted and only helps to impede the navigation of the rivers. It is strange to find America, the owner of huge untilled tracts, grumbling at the waste of her land, by the exhaustive system of single cropping and scanty fortilisation, the result being a harvest of of only twelve and a half to fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre, while England, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark are credited with raising thirty bushels per acre. If the United States feel uneasy at the careless husbanding of their resources by their reckless people, what fears should not beset other nations in more circumscribed areas. The Forest Service bulletin pathetically observes that it takes ten thousand years to form one foot of tillable soil, and adds, "it is probable that we often waste in ten years what it has taken nature a thousand times as long to accumulate." And there are many other directions in which it would be advisable to practise economy, but the wealth of America melt away in the sun of her success.

THE Bank of Bengal has reduced its rate of interest for demand loans from five to four per cent.

THE preliminary work in connection with the census to be taken on 1st January 1911 will begin during the ensuing cold weather.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

WHAT WILL THE LORDS DO?

The Press Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LODNON, JUNE 4.

WHEREVER two or three politicians, and for the matter of that non-politicians, (a larger body than is sometimes supposed by the gentlemen in Westminster), the above question is asked apropos of the most formidable task ever undertaken by a Chancellor of the Exchequer, at any rate in modern times. The answer is generally according to the political proclivities or inclination of the individual to whom the question is addressed. Mr. Chamberlain is said by those who ought to know to be in favour of the Budget, being rejected "en bloc" by the Peers, and no doubt they would like to take this course if they felt sure that it would be safe. But would it be safe? So far as can be seen at present the Government, while they have grievously offended the classes, are not sure of the support of the masses who do not like having to pay more for their tobacco, and who will certainly be much put out when the price of beer is raised, as it is expected to be at no distant date as the result of Mr. Lloyd-George's raid on the brewers. But the Lords and those who lead them will not forget that amongst the people the hereditary chamber as an institution is very unpopular. I know that this is sometimes denied, but the denial is based on insufficient grounds, and I feel sure that the peers will think twice before they consent to follow Mr. Chamberlain's advice. If they threw out the Finance Bill and forced the Government to dissolve Parliament, it would at once be said that they had done so in the interests of the class to which they belong, and not because of the extra tax on tobacco and spirits. I am afraid that they will have to grin and bear it. At the same time the bold measure, understood to be in favour at Highbury and Mr. Chamberlain though physically "hors de combat," is still a force in the council of his party, is being considered by serious men. Lord Onslow for example. He is Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords and will probably occupy a seat in the next Conservative Government. In an interview with a "Daily Telegraph" interviewer, Lord Onslow opposes the hitherto accepted doctrine that the Upper Chamber has no choice in the matter, the nation's finances being entirely in the hands of the Commons. The "idea that the House of Lords is not competent to amend or retard a financial measure, threatening, as the present land taxation proposals do, grave injustice to many classes of the community is," he submits "based on the 'ipse dixit' of Mr. Gladstone." He is reminded by the other side that his own leader Mr. Balfour, not so very long ago, declared that it is the House of Commons, not the House of Lords, which "uncontrolled" settles national finance. He denies that the attitude of the House of Lords, in somewhat similar circumstances 48 years ago, was virtually an acknowledgment by them that they had no right to amend a Finance Bill. He refers to the famous fight over Gladstone's Bill to abolish the paper duty. That reform, after being abepted by the Commons, was rejected by the Lords who ignored the arguments that the measure was practically a Money Bill. Gladstone circumvented the peers, as Mr. Lloyd-George is endeavouring to circumvent them now, by embracing the whole financial scheme including abolition of the "taxes on knowledge" in one bill which then passed, ten peers protesting. Will history repeat itself?

THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

The friends of the "King of Bengal" assembled in some force at the Charing Cross Terminus on Sunday to give His Majesty a Royal welcome on his arrival to attend the Imperial Press Conference, and they seemed greatly disappointed when they heard from his Calcutta colleague, Mr. Edward Digby, that he was the only delegate who had come by the boat train. The aforementioned potentate decided not to leave the boat at Marseilles and to come on all the way by sea. By so doing it is possible that he will miss to-morrow night's big banquet at the White City, which by the way is a deserted city compared with its overflowing condition this time last year. At to-morrow night's function in the "Hall of Music" at Shepherd's Bush, the principal toast will be proposed by Lord Rosebery and the doyen of the Canadian Press, Sir Hugh Graham, will respond. Many people are troubled in their minds as to the true inwardness of this unique gathering of journalists and so-called journalists. If I might be pardoned for the perpetration of a pun, I should say that the true inwardness of the convention is a physical one, judging from the extraordinary amount of feasting which the delegates are about to undergo. "Punch" has a genial cartoon entitled, "The Young Lions of the Press," which seems to be rather happy. The British Lion with a pen behind his ear (oh! dreadful solecism) thus addresses the cubs:—"Welcome Boys. We've who are "we"?] arranged for you to have a round of dinners, luncheons, garden-parties—and conferences. Chorus of Imperial guests:—"Splendid!—er—need we go to the conferences?" The old lion might have rejoned "Yes, I think you must, but you will not be over-worked." Indeed, what strikes one most about this Conference, next to the generosity of those who are financing it in paying the travelling expenses of the delegates and providing them with free quarters in a palatial hotel, is the comparatively small portion of the programme which is devoted to serious business. They are only asked to give up ten hours throughout the whole period of their work to "conferences" and the least strenuous cannot complain of this. The suggestion has been made in various quarters that the whole thing is only a subtle device on the part of the hosts, whoever they may exactly be, to further the cause of Tariff Reform. Lord Northcliffe, I understand, swears by all his gods that the insinuation is unfounded, and as at three out of the four conferences the chair will be occupied by a member of the Cabinet, I should think that if any delegates attempt to ventilate anti-Free-Trade views they will promptly be called to order. Only three subjects are set down for discussion, viz., "Cable News and Press Inter-communication" with Lord Crewe presiding, "Literature and Journalism" (Lord Morley, Chairman) and "The Press and the Empire." Two sittings will be devoted to the last-named topic, the Chairmen being respectively Mr. McKenna, (First Lord of the Admiralty) and Mr. Balfour. "Literature and Journalism" seems rather academic and "The Press and the Empire" is desidedly vague. "Cable News and Press Inter-communication" sounds more likely to be useful if it means that the Conference will concentrate in trying to squeeze the cable companies and not waste its breadth in discussing the rather fanciful project with which Sir Sandford Fleming is so prominently identified. He and other well-meaning people are obsessed with the idea that the invisible bonds which now fairly well unite the various sections of the Empire, will be strengthened, if for so many hours on every day of the year the "All Red Route" (when it exists!) is reserved for what is called Press Inter-communication. Press fiddlesticks it might be more appropriately styled. If we are to believe these enthusiasts, the inhabitants of Melbourne are dying to know what the Bombay Temperance Council thinks about the Abkari Department, and the people of Calcutta consumed with a desire to ascertain what is the amount of the washing bill of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. But while we may marvel that a body of gentlemen should be brought from the uttermost parts of the earth at great expense for objects so ill-defined, every one hopes that they will have a good time and that they will have nothing to complain of except our climate. That at the present time is about as inhospitable as it could be; and unless a great improvement takes place I am afraid that it will fare badly with the garden parties and the other "al fresco" entertainments arranged on such a lavish scale for our visitors.

ANNUAL SERVICE DINNER.

These pleasant reunions are now in full swing and the largest of the gatherings, the I. C. S. Dinner, took place last night at the Trocadero. The company numbered nearly 80 and was presided over by Sir Mortimer Durand, shortly it seems, to be adopted as one of the Unionist candidates at Plymouth. At the Chairman's table were a number of patriarchs of the service and some who, though not patriarchs, are not exactly juniors. The Bombay men in these seats of the mighty were Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Evan James, Sir Arthur Trevor, Mr. G. F. Shephard and Sir Edmund Fulton. The "Bombay Table" was occupied by Sirs Andrew Wingate, Athelstene Barnes, W. J. Cuningham, and Steyning Edgerley, Messrs. Joshua King, W. McQuhae, W. R. Pratt, H. E. Jacomb, G. B. Reid, T. Hart-Davies, M.P., John Pollen, C.I.E., H. O. Quin, G. S. Curtis, M. H. W. Hayward, F. J. Varley, A. W. Chukerbutty, W. Woodward, W. H. Crowe, J. K. Spence, C.S.I., W. Perteeus, W. Doderet, R. A. L. Moore, E. Maconochie, E. G. Turner, O. Rothfeld, A. W. Varley, B. W. Kissam and P. E. Perceval. Unfortunately, the weather was anything but favourable for the Ladies' reception held on the previous day in the superb gardens of the Royal Botanic Society. Nevertheless there was a very large attendance.

NEW BOOKS.

"ENVIOUS ELIZA," by E Maria Albanesi—(George Bell) is a book of pleasant reading; nothing startling or exciting. A Sir George Etchingham chooses to marry his sister's school-friend whom the brought home with her for a holiday without knowing any of her antecedents, and against the wishes of his friends, and is then surprised that the marriage does not turn out all that he expected. Envious Eliza is a dear old lady, whose great ambition was to write a really good novel, but who frequently hears remarks like the following:—"What are you writing now? Something very lurid? I hope you are very careful about your morals, because I hear that your stories are so successful with my servants."

"THE FLYING MOMENT," by Francis M. Peard.—(George Bell).—A very flimsy thread holds this story together. A certain John Elliott had grown to man's estate in England without knowing if he was entitled to the name he bore. His father and mother had died suddenly and the ayah, in whose charge he was left to be taken home, was apparently the only one who knew the full particulars, and she would not go to England, but deputed another to take the boy to its grandparents. The principal interest that will be taken in the book is that Bombay is the scene of much of the story, the many local places being introduced.

"DAVINA," by Frances G. Burmester—(George Bell.)—If there were many men like the hero in this book, one need not be surprised at hearing so constantly that marriage is a declining institution. None of the characters are interesting. One might perhaps feel sorry for Bertha, who married the very weak hero.

"PRISCILLA OF THE GOOD INTENT," by Halliwell Sutcliffe—(Smith Elder and Co.)—The Good Intent" is the name of a farm, and Priscilla is the farmer's daughter. The whole story is of country folk and country life, very admirably described. The author must be a great lover of nature to portray it in all its moods with such accuracy and leave such a vivid impression on the reader's mind. But quiet, every day life, even in a village, is subject to upheavals. In the case of Garth it has a terrible fever, and under most trying circumstances the good and noble character of Reuben Gaunt, who was otherwise looked upon as a wastrel, were revealed, thus causing the story to continue to a happy ending.

"THE GREATER POWER," by Harold Bindloss—(John Long).—A good stirring story of bush life in British Columbia. Derrick Nasmyth is the hero and we find him just on the point of collapsing felling trees. His story is like thousands of others found out there. Financial disaster had overtaken his family, so he went to try his luck in Canada. He tells the logger that he is finished, fears he is going to be ill, so had better move; the logger agrees, pays him and directs him which way to go and with luck by the third day he might reach a settlement. That journey is described and one wonders that anybody ever lives to return from such a lovely country. The one great compensation is the kindness and sympathy all round. All are friends and willing to lend a helping hand. Well worth reading and ends quite happily with the usual wedding bells.

"THE THUNDER OF THE HOOFS," by William H. Lang—(John Long).—As the title implies, this is a book about racing and betting, and the trouble that overtook an Edinburgh boy, Tom Elliot by name, who was supposed to be studying medicine at the University. His father pays his debts for him and sends him to Australia, where he has a bad time. But all ends well, he returns to Edinburgh, takes his degree and becomes a shining light in his profession. An interesting book in which sport of all kind is introduced to the reader.

"THE JOCKEY'S REVENGE," by Nat Gould—(John Long).—Mr. Gould's stories are too well known to require criticism. The present book is in nice, large print and interesting from beginning to end.

"A NARRATIVE OF INDIAN HISTORY FOR HIGH SCHOOLS," by J.C. Allen—(Longman, Green and Co)—A clear little book which might be read with interest by many—other than school children. In 244 pages, containing many illustrations, we have the History of India from 2000 before Christ to the present day, Lord Minto as Viceroy and Lord Morley, Secretary of State for India.

"AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME"—The play that caused much excitement in England, is now obtainable in book-form from Messrs. Longman Green and Co. Price one shilling.

DR. MUCH, of the Hamburg-Eppendorf Hospital, announces a remarkable discovery, namely, that insane persons, particularly those afflicted with "dementia præcox," develop a serum which is capable of arresting the action of cobra poison on the human blood. It is believed that Dr. Much's discovery will have far-reaching affects, possibly in the direction of the provision of a serum against mental diseases.

LORD MINTO'S HEALTH.

RUMOURED APPEAL FOR RESIGNATION.

An Emphatic Denial.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 17.

A rumour is current in the Lobbies that Lord Minto is suffering from stress of work and has asked to be relieved of his duties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

I am authorised to contradict the rumour referred to by Reuter of the Viceroy's resignation. His Excellency is in excellent health and strong. The rumour is absolutely without any foundation whatever.

INDIAN DEPORTATIONS.

Mr. Mackarness Rebuffed.

USELESSLY REITERATED QUESTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Replying to a series of questions by Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. Mackarness and others with regard to deportations and Police investigations in Bengal, Mr. Asquith repeated that he was not prepared to enter into details regarding the evidence upon which the deportations were based.

The responsibility for fixing the period of detention rested with the Viceroy, who might, at any time, consider the termination thereof. Members constantly calling into question the action of the Government of India, would only encourage a revival of the elements of mischief which the deportations had so much abated, thereby postponing the date which they and the Government desired to hasten.

Mr. Asquith expressed disapproval of the Bill introduced by Mr. Mackarness.

LATER.

Mr. Asquith's replying to yesterday's question, instead of the Under Secretary for India, is regarded as showing the Premier's desire to intimate once for all the Government's view on the deportations question. He spoke firmly and deliberately.

THE LAND TAXES.

Attitude of the Government.

EXPLANATIONS TO THE DEFAULTERS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Mr. Asquith invited the members of Liberal "cave" to a meeting to state their objections to the Budget proposals. Twenty-five attended. The proceedings were private.

Mr. Asquith and Mr Lloyd-George informed the meeting that Governme nt was determined to persevere with the land taxes.

A memorial has been signed by Liberal and Labour Members of Parliament, urging the Government to resist all attempts to weaken the land taxes.

EAST AFRICAN SHIPPING.

Subsidy Refused.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Colonel Seely, replying to Sir Henry Kimber, said that very strong reasons would be required to induce the Government to subsidise British shipping to East and South Africa. He did not consider that sufficient reasons had been adduced to subsidise the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company.

OPIUM IN HONGKONG.

Closing the Divans.

LONDON, JUNE, 17.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that the Council has adopted the second reading of the Bill for closing opium divans, by an official majority.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Gold Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 18.

Six horses started for the Gold Cup with the following result :—

Bomba	1
Santo Strato	2
Siberia	3
Yentoi	4
La Belle IV	5
Aquarelle	6

STARTING PRICES :—25 to 1 against Bomba ; 6 to 4 against Santo Strato; and 2 to 1 against Siberia.

PUNDIT Mukhoda Charan Hamadhya charged with harbouring dacoits in the Bighati case was on Thursday ordered to be released on bail for Rs. 2,000 pending trial at the Sessions. The bail originally fixed was Rs. 10,000.

MR. POLWHALE, officiating Superintending Engineer, Allahabad, will probably act as Under Secretary, P. W. D. Government of India, vice Mr. Willmott proceeding on leave next month.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

British Vessel Fired on.

A STOKER INJURED.

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Tsar and Kaiser met at Bjoerkee this morning. An exchange of visits took place on board the Royal yachts, "Hohenzollern" and "Standart." Both the Emperors afterwards lunched with the Tsaritsa and the children on board the "Standart."

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Russian warships, guarding the Russian and German Emperors at their meeting place yesterday, fired blank charges and then two shots at a passing Newcastle steamer, the "Woedburn," damaging her boiler and wounding a stoker. The vessel was repaired at Friedrichshaven and proceeded to England. The stoker has been placed in hospital at Viborg.

LATER.

At the State banquet on board the "Standart" last night, the Tsar, proposing the toast of the Kaiser, emphasised the wish ever to maintain the traditional relations of cordial friendship and mutual confidence as a pledge not only of good relations of both the countries but also of general peace.

The Kaiser, in reply, re-echoed the sentiments expressed by the Tsar.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The Secretary of State disposed of the whole of the sixty lakhs of Council Bills he offered yesterday, the price he realised being one point better than last week. He offers another sixty lakhs next Wednesday.

THE MIDNAPORE ENQUIRY.

Grave Accusations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes a two-column summary of the evidence given by Santosh Chander Dass at Midnapore on the 16th, the whole burden of which is that Moulvie Saheb and Lalmohan, on arresting his father, induced him to make a confession which he subsequently retracted.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

A later telegram from Midnapore says that nineteen witnesses were examined yesterday, and that allegations of a grave and serious nature were made tending to show that attempts were made to get up evidence and to extort bribes.

THE NEW MIR OF KHAIRPUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 18.

The succession of Mir Imambuksh Khan to the gadi of the Khairpur State has been approved by the Government of India and the formal installation of the Mir, by the Political Agent, will take place on the 1st proximo.

AGRICULTURE IN SIND.

Shortage of Water Ends.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 18.

The inadequacy of the water supply for agricultural purposes in the Karachi district, is no longer felt as the canals are now flowing. Goats and sheep continue to be affected by glanders in the Digri taluka of the Hyderabad district.

HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Lady's Narrow Escape.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

At noon on Wednesday, lightning struck the thatched roof of the Civil Surgeon's house at Mymensingh, which immediately caught fire. The Civil Surgeon's wife, who was in a room in the upper storey fainted, and was removed downstairs unconscious. The whole of the upper floor was destroyed together with the furniture.

CHARGE OF HARBOURING DACOITS.

Trial by High Court Requested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Caspersz and Ryves, Mr. Nishit Chunder Sen moved on behalf of Mokhoda Charan Samadhaya against an order of the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah committing Petitioner to take his trial before the Howrah Criminal Sessions on a charge of harbouring dacoits, under Section 216 A of the Indian Penal Code. Petitioner prayed for a rule on the District Magistrate of Howrah to show cause why the order of commitment should not be set aside and petitioner discharged or in the alternative why the case should not be transferred for trial before the High Court Sessions.

Their Lordships promised to pass orders later.

EYE-witnesses describe a singular sight seen during Wednesday night's thunderstorm at Kidderpore docks. After a severe lightning flash the steamer "Queen Mary" seemed as if entirely covered with phosphorus on the yards, masts, hull, ropes, etc. No damage was done to the vessel which left on Thursday for New York.

BEARING PRESS MESSAGES.

Abolition Strongly Resented.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

It has been decided to abolish the system for Press telegrams and to introduce a deposit system of accounts in its place. The amount of the deposit that will be required will be roughly equivalent to an amount sufficient to pay for six weeks' messages if the newspaper elects to have its accounts rendered fortnightly, or for eight weeks' messages if it chooses to have its accounts sent in once a month. The deposit may be made in cash or Government Promissory Notes, but accounts will only be adjusted against it in the event of delay in settlement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 18.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says that the decision of the Telegraph Department to abolish the system of Bearing Press telegrams, will be strongly resented by the press as a whole. The proposal is by no means clear, but if it is intended that press correspondents should be required to make a deposit on account of telegrams sent by them, the new system will be a severe blow to the news service of every important daily paper in this country. News is always difficult to obtain in India and if a telegram has to be paid for on delivery, for that is practically what the innovation amounts to, correspondents will refrain from using the wire, to the loss of the paper ; if, on the other hand, the intention is that the newspaper itself should make the deposit, the proposal seems equally uncalled for and we trust that it will be withdrawn.

BERHAMPORE CONFERENCE.

Thanks to Lords Morley and Minto.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 18.

To-day's sitting of the Provincial Conference at Berhampore, after a resolution recording deep regret at the death of Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu was passed, discussed reforms and passed a resolution of grateful thanks to Lords Morley and Minto for the appointment of an Indian as member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, for the declared policy of appointing Indians as members of Provincial Executive Councils, for the expansion and reform of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils to be effected in pursuance of the Indian Councils Act.

The resolution was moved by Mr. N. Subba Rao Pantulu (Rajahmundry). During the course of his speech he alluded to the appointment of Mr. Sinha to the Viceroy's Executive Council and remarked that their minds went back to those gloomy times under Mogul Emperors when the highest offices of the State were open to Indians. The chief reason why they appreciated the reforms was the spirit in which they were received and in which the British Government wish to deal with the people of this country.

Mr. M. G. Patnaik (Berhampore) seconded the proposition in Uriya and was supported by Rev. Jarry.

The next subject taken up was a lengthy resolution referring to Legislative Councils in the light of the reforms.

COUNCIL CHAMBER FOR MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 18.

The Madras Government is considering proposals for building a Council Chamber for Madras. The proposal most likely be carried out is the conversion of the larga hall in the Fort, now used for the storage of records. This, it is estimated, can be done at a cost of Rs. 2,00,000.

FAMINE RELIEF DECREASING.

Increase in Food Price.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The majority of the labourers on the famine relief works in Bengal and eight thousand of those in the United Provinces, have now gone back to their homes, the advent of the rains having made work in the fields available. The total number now in receipt of Government assistance is sixty thousand. The only unsatisfactory feature of this week's crop telegrams is a slight but definite rise in food grain prices, which is reported in parts of the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal. This is no doubt, to some extent, in sympathy with enhanced prices in Europe and America, but is a serious feature in view of the abnormally high rates already prevailing.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 16th June :—

Heavy rain during week in parts Surat, Konkan and Kolhapur, good in parts Ahmedabad, Broach, Nasik and Baroda, moderate in parts Kaira, West Khandesh, Amednagar, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kathiawar and slight in parts Thar and Parkar, Panch Mahals, East Khandesh, Sholapur, Dharwar, Falanpur, Cutch, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation almost completed in East Khandesh and Satara and continues in parts Sukkur, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Gujarat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Gujerati Native States. Kharif sowing continues in parts Sind, Konkan, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur, and commenced in parts Gujarat, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kathiawar. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate except in parts West Khandesh and Nasik. Water for irrigation sufficient except in parts Surat, Poona and Kathiawar. Prices of food-grains fallen slightly in Thar and Parkar and Belgaum, risen slightly in Sukkur and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 29 to 40 per cent., in Gujarat 25 to 49 per cent., in Konkan 3 to 25 per cent., in Deccan 20 to 50 per cent, and in Karnatak 35 to 44 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes generally in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 5th instant —works—Bijapur 750; gratuitous—Bijapur 98, Dharwar 120,

THE AFGHAN ARMY.

Unfounded Rumours.

THE PARACHINAR DAM DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

The report which has found publication to the effect that three regiments of Afghan infantry have been sent to the Karrum border, is a mere bazar rumour which is not confirmed by such reliable information as is available. The Afghan garrisons have long been stationed at Alikhel and Martun in this portion of the border, and there is no reason to suppose that any material changes have been made in their strength. The story that the whole of the Amir's army is being armed with Lee-Metfords is even more misleading. The Amir's rifle factory makes only Martinis and the only considerable consignment of Lee-Metfords in Afghanistan at present consists of some ten thousand rifles obtained by the Amir when he was in India. A large number of Mausers have found their way into Afghanistan of late from the Persian Gulf, but the bulk of the weapons brought up by caravans from this source are Martinis.

The dam near Parachinar, which was the bone of contention in the recent disturbance in this region, has been untouched for some weeks and the tribesmen in British territory are enjoying irrigation from it. There is said to be some probability of a deputation from Afghanistan to meet Sir George Roos Keppel upon the spot to settle the dispute permanently.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 18.

The dispute over water-rights at Kharlachi on the Kurram Frontier, has fortunately ended for the moment without anything more serious than casual fighting between the militia and the Afghan tribesmen, but there is always a possibility of trouble recurring. In previous years the villagers on either side of the border line have come to blows in the summer months when water for irrigation purposes was running short.

TRIVANDRUM RIOT CASE.

Sessions Judge Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 18.

Mr. K. Narayana Menon, B.A., B.L., Senior Sessions Judge, who tried the recent Trivandrum riot case whose judgment was severely criticised by the High Court of Travancore, has been placed under suspension pending the final orders of Government which will be passed on receipt of his explanation which he is engaged in writing.

Mr. Menon was drafted into the Judicial Department fourteen years ago as Subordinate Judge, promoted District and Sessions Judge about eight years ago and was made Senior Sessions Judge five months ago, soon after he delivered the judgment in the riot case.

CONSERVATORS OF FORESTS.

Special Concession.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

It is notified that in future all Conservators of Forests who have rendered not less than three years' effective service in any grade may, provided they have shown special energy and efficiency during such service, be allowed by the Government of India an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum, subject to the condition that if a Conservator voluntarily retires and has served only in the second or the third grade or has rendered less than three years' active service in the first grade, he must have completed 28 years' total qualifying service in order to be eligible for the concession.

EXPORT TRADE IN PUNJAB.

Railway Earnings Improve.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

Export trade in the Punjab just now is shown by the fact that in the week ending 5th inst., for which returns are to-day published, the North Western Railway earned four lakhs of rupees more than in the corresponding week last year.

Indian Railway earnings generally to date since the commencement of the official year are twenty lakhs ahead of the amount in the same period of 1908.

MIXED POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

To be Introduced Next Month.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

An introduction from the first proximo is notified of the arrangement already announced for a mixed Postal and Telegraph service between India and United Kingdom. The charges are ordinary Indian telegraph rates plus one anna postage plus British Inland telegram rates.

NARIA DACOITY CASE.

Bail Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

FARIDPORE, JUNE 18.

The application for bail for Preonath Mukherjee, accused in connection with the Naria Dacoity, made before the Magistrate at Dacca, has failed, and the Faridpore Court is to be moved to-morrow. The charges are for making preparation for committing dacoity, also for abetment.

THE ESCAPED ANDAMAN CONVICTS.

Reported Landing near Tavoy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 18.

According to the "Moulmein Advertiser," the convicts who escaped from the Andamans succeeded in landing on the Tenasserim Coast, south of Tavoy, with the arms and ammunition they had seized from their guards. They were challenged by the headman of a village through which they passed and were permitted to proceed on representing they were policeman in pursuit of dacoits. It is believed they have gone in the direction of the Siamese border. The district police have gone in pursuit of them.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

A MEETING of the Senate was held yesterday evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghir Hall of the University, the Vice Chancellor, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presiding. The Registrar having read the proceedings of the last meeting, the Senate proceeded to consider the desirability of modifying the special regulations in Agriculture with a view to remove certain restrictions.

In pursuance of a notice already given, Dr. Harold H. Mann, D.Sc., M.Sc., F.I.C., F.L.S., moved that the following regulations be added to the special Regulations in Agriculture :—

Candidates who have passed in the regular S.Ag. subjects, but failed in one or more of the additional supplementary subjects taken under Regulation 2, will be allowed to proceed to the B.Ag.Examination and again take the supplementary subjects with that examination. Candidates who have failed in the regular S.Ag. subjects, but passed in the supplementary subjects, will be excused these supplementary subjects when they appear again for the S.Ag. Examination.

Candidates who have passed in the regular B.Ag. subjects but failed in one or more of the additional supplementary subjects taken under Regulation 3, will be allowed to receive the B.Ag. Degree on passing in the group of supplementary subjects in one or more of which they have failed. Candidates who have failed in the regular B.Ag. subjects, but passed in the supplementary subjects, will be excused these supplementary subjects when they appear again for the B.Ag. Examination.

In moving this proposition Dr. Harold H. Mann, pointed out the hardship under which students now suffer from the present restriction requiring them to pass in the regular subjects and in the additional supplementary subjects at the same time. He said that students had to face the ordeal of nearly twenty-three examinations in all, at the same time with the result that they were quite unable to make up the subjects in time. He spoke forcibly on the great strain which such continous series of examinations would impose upon the students and hoped that the Senate would be generous enough to separate the main examination from the Supplementary subjects. It was high time that the evil should be minimised and examinations conducted on more healthy lines.

The proposition was seconded by Revd. H. Siey who said that the reasonableness of the proposition would commend itself to the members.

The proposition was then put to the vote and was carried.

The next proposition was moved by Dr. Accacio G. Viegas and that was for consideration of the question of holding the first L. M. and S. examination twice a year. He moved that the following be substituted for Regulation 3 in Medicine (p. 105 of the Calendar for 1908-09) :—The First Examination in Medicine will be held twice a year in Bombay commencing on the first Monday in April and the fourth Monday in September."

In moving this proposition Dr. Viegas said that it was quite an anomaly that, when changes were introduced in the L.L.B. and M.B. examinations to the advantage of students, the students in the first examination in medicine should labour under a serious disadvantage. He appealed to the Senate to remove this anomaly.

Mr. Nadkarni : Even though I do not wish to interrupt Dr. Viegas, I wish to know under what rule was permission granted to bring forward this motion.

The Vice Chancellor : I have allowed it in the exercise of my discretion. Dr. Viegas may go on.

Continuing Dr. Viegas said that if examinations were held twice a year, it would be an advantage to the first year L.M. and S. students.

Mr. Khan Khan said that the considerations urged in this case might well be applied to other examinations as well and he asked if the Senate would allow the Matriculation and other arts examinations being held twice a year? There was some discussion between the members as to the usefulness of holding the first examination in medicine twice a year. The Rev. Dreckman said that such changes in the Arts course would upset all work in colleges. He would keep the matter out as far as possible.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad said that it was not worth-while to introduce any changes now, especially in view of the fact that L.M. and S. examination would soon be done away with.

The Rev. Scott said there was good deal of difference between the Arts and the business or professional examinations. The latter examinations were held elsewhere twice or even four times a year. If this proposition was passed, it would, he hoped, bring Bombay into line with the system adopted in European countries. Regarding the short time mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad, he said that perhaps would include the life of many students (laughter) Mr. Natarajan said that it was desirable that the examination should be held twice a year.

Dr. T. B. Narimon said that his objections were based on two reasons. The first was a financial reason—the question of expenses of holding two examinations, and the second was in respect of the great changes which would involve in the medical curriculum. These should be avoided, when as a matter of fact he knew that within a year the examination would be abolished.

Dr. Mackichan supported the proposition of Dr. Viegas and said that the anomaly pointed out should be removed.

Major Street said that the Senate had two alternatives either to pass the students on, or to keep them off (laughter). If examinations were held twice a year, there would be a rush from the students, and if they knew that only once the examination would be held, that evil would be considerably minimised.

Dr. Viegas having replied to the objections urged against, the Vice Chancellor put the proposition to the vote. Nineteen were in favour of Dr. Viegas' proposition and ten against it. The Vice Chancellor then declared that the proposition was passed, and the meeting terminated.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 18.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. G. J. Smidt as Acting Consul-General for Norway and Acting Consul for Guatemala at Calcutta, vice Mr. Sanders, is recognised.

The following postings are notified :—

Lieutenant R. E. H. Griffith to be Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, and Captain E. H. S. James to be Assistant Commissioner, Kohat District.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain M. S. Irani, I.M.S., is posted temporarily to Bombay.

Justice Lalmohan Dass of the Calcutta High Court has an extension of leave until the 2nd September.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. P. Judge acts as Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway, vice Mr. Mcleod on leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. P. Srinivasan to be Deputy Comptroller of the Post Office, Nagpur, with Mr. L. J. Peck as Assistant Comptroller.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army promotions:—Lieut.-Col. C. W.F. White to be Brevet Colonel, Major F. Murray, to be Lieut-Colonel and Captains Irani, Jackson, Hanchton, Macdonald, Stanfield and Stewart to be Majors, and Lieut. Beathy Ley, Grant, Smith, Stewart and Potter to be Captains.

I. M. S Lieuts. A. F. Hayden, P. S. Mills, F. P., Wernicke, C.R. O'Brien, N. H. Hume, O. E. Malcolmson and A. M. C. Church to be Captains.

Asst.-Surgeon L. G. Quadros receives a step in promotion.

The following retirements are notified.—Lieut. Colonel E. H. Bernard from 14th proximo and Asst. Surgeon J. G. Fleming from 18th March last and P. Toomey from 17th April.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

Sound Financial Position.

A HANDSOME BALANCE.

THE Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1909-10 will be presented at to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie. From it we take the following :—

This statement deals as usual with the final accounts of the year 1907-08, with the revised estimates of 1908-09, and with the budget estimates of 1909-10 concerning the services which under the existing financial system have been placed under the control of the Government of Bombay.

For more detail still reference must be made to the civil estimates, a copy of which is furnished to each Hon'ble Member.

ACCOUNTS OF 1907-08.

The accounts of the year 1907-08 opened with a balance of 98,18. The closing balance was estimated in the revised at 84,98, which in the accounts was raised to 96,02. The total Provincial revenue amounted to 5,76,21 and compared with the budget, the actuals show a drop of only 77 against one of 7,48 calculated in the revised. The improvement over the revised was due mainly to the advance realization in March 1908, in some districts of certain amounts of land revenue due in April 1908. A sum of 1,92 was also credited to Provincial revenues on account of the balance of the Government Central Book Depot Fund, which was abolished on 31st March, 1908. The total Provincial expenditure amounted to 5,80,29 as compared with 5,82,70 estimated in the revised. The difference is 2,41, or less than one-half per cent., and calls for no comment.

REVISED ESTIMATES OF 1908-09.

The opening balance of the year 1908-09 taken in the budget at 84,98 is now estimated at 96,02, the equivalent, of course, of the closing balance settled by the accounts of 1907-08.

The total Provincial revenue is estimated at 5,87,32 against 6,04,04 entered in the budget. The drop of 16,72 is accounted for mainly by the failure of the winter rains in parts of the Presidency proper, partly counterbalanced additional Imperial assignments for certain objects.

The total Provincial expenditure is estimated at 6,13,72 against 6,09,13 entered in the budget. The increase is due mainly to (i) larger expenditure on account of (*a*) grain compensation, which owing to the prolonged continuance of high prices had to be granted for a longer period than was anticipated in the budget and is now paid to Government servants drawing not more than Rs. 30 a month instead of to those drawing not more than Rs. 16 ; (*b*) civil works ; (*c*) refunds of land and excise revenues; and (*d*) dietary charges consequent on high prices of food grains ; and (ii) the grant of the royal bonus in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, which is fully covered by a special assignment from Imperial to Provincial revenues. The increase is partially counterbalanced by savings anticipated under a few heads, chiefly Education and Medical.

The closing balance of the year is estimated at 69,62, or a decline of 11,14 from the budget. Important variations between the budget and revised estimates are explained in detail in Section II of Part II.

Indirect famine expenditure in 1908-1909 is estimated in the revised at 7,19 against 3,89 in the budget, the increase being due mainly to larger expenditure on account of grain compensation and other allowances in connection with the scarcity. In accordance with the arrangement announced in paragraph 15 of the Financial Statement of 1907-08, expenditure on direct famine relief is borne by Imperial revenues. When the budget for 1908-09 was framed, it was apprehended that the grant of direct famine relief would be necessary in several districts and a provision of 5,00 was made for the purpose. But eventually famine had to be declared only in a part of the Panch Mahals. As regards other districts, gratuitous relief on a small scale to the decrepit and poor had to be given in West Khandesh, Poona, and Bijapur, and some forest works had to be provided for the relief of hill-tribes parts of West Khandesh. The necessity for giving further direct relief was obviated by the liberal grant of takavi advances, and the suspension and remission of land revenue. The large irrigation works in progress in several districts bordering on the Sahyadri Ghats provided labour at remunerative rates for a large body of workers for whom it might otherwise have been necessary to make special arrangements. In the revised estimates the expenditure on direct famine relief in 1908-09 is taken at 1,83 (35 in the Civil and 1,48 in the Public Works Department). The bulk of the expenditure in the Public Works Department, however, represents a book adjustment of the cost of earth-work done by famine labour in previous years on the extension of the Khari Cut Canal, which was originally taken as a charge against the project.

The disbursements of takavi and other loans in the Provincial Advance and Loan Account are estimated at 44,21 compared with 45,15 entered in the budget, the difference being due to a decrease in the advances taken by the Gujarat Talukdars and by local bodies, partly counterbalanced by an increase in takavi dispensed to cultivators. The recoveries are estimated at 37,13 against 28,95 entered in the budget, the increase being due to increased repayments expected from cultivators and from the Ahmedabad Municipality. The outstanding balances of the loans granted to the Dharwar and Poona City Municipalities for plague and Manjri Farm expenditure were also adjusted against equal amounts sanctioned as grants-in-aid to those bodies to enable them to finance water-supply and drainage schemes.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1909-10.

In preparing the current year's Provincial budget the non-official Members of the Council were for the first time afforded an opportunity of assisting Government in framing it. The provisions made in the budget on account of several objects, chiefly educational, were explained and discussed at a Conference held on 3rd February 1909. Government also proposed to present the Financial Statement to the Council in the first week of April ; but in deference to the wishes of the non-official Members expressed at the Conference, it was decided to take the statement as hitherto early in the monsoon session of the Council.

The figures of the estimates for 1909-10 which were furnished to non-official Members of the Council in January last, are compared below with the estimates as finally passed by the Government of India :—

	Budget framed in January.	Budget finally passed.
Opening balance	81,51	69,62
Revenue	6,14,71	6,20,87
Expenditure	6,31,70	6,26,07
Closing balance	64,52	64,42

Later information regarding the progress of revenue collection and disbursements of expenditure in 1908-09 showed that the revised estimates of revenue for that year adopted in January were sanguine and not likely to be realised, mainly under the heads Land Revenue, Interest and Irrigation, and that the estimates of expenditure under several heads—mainly Courts of Law, Police, Scientific and other Minor Departments, and Miscellaneous—were likely to be exceeded. The net result of the changes in the Revised for 1908-09 made after January 1909, was a drop of 9,23 in revenue, and a rise of 2,66 in expenditure. The opening balance for the current year estimated at 81,51 was thus reduced by 11,89. The necessity of observing economy of expenditure announced by the Government of India has been reflected in the Provincial budget, and in order that the closing balance for the current year may not fall much below the figure originally taken in January, it became necessary to re-examine the provisions first made in the estimates for the year. On the revenue side, additional assignments were sanctioned by the Government of India, mainly on account of Police reforms and the transfer of the Sind Railway Police charges to this Government, and additions were made to the estimates under a few heads, such as Excise, Assessed Taxes, and Forest. On the expenditure side, reductions were made chiefly under the heads Forest, Education, Medical and Civil Works. The net result of these changes is an increase of 6,16 in the estimated revenue and a decrease of 5,63 in the estimated expenditure for 1909-10. The closing balance of the year is thus estimated at 64,42.

These reductions have made it impossible to include in the budget several items which were suggested by members of the Committee held in Bombay and this is greatly regretted. The orders of the Government of India are, however, final, and are not open to discussion in this Council.

The revenue estimates for 1909-10 are, as usual, framed

IN ANTICIPATION OF A NORMAL SEASON,

and allow for expected increases, chiefly under the heads of Land Revenue and Excise.

The estimate of Land Revenue (including the portion due to Irrigation) is taken at the record figure of 4,40,00 (Provincial share—2,20,00) in the expectation that with a normal season it will be possible to collect a part of the suspended revenue in addition to the current demand for 1909-10. The figures of the estimated demand, collections, remissions and suspensions for the years 1908-09 and 1909-10 are given below :—

		1908-09. Revised.		1909-10. Budget.	
Balance... ...		1,47,69		1,42,72	
Demand		4,13,03		4,27,43	
			5,60,72		5,70,15
Collections		3,82,00		4,40,00	
Remissions		36,00		23,27	
			4,18,00		4,63,27
Balance { Suspensions.		70,38		35,21	
Balance { Arrears	...	72,34		71,67	
			1,42,72		1,06,88

It will be seen that due allowance has been made for the grant of suspensions and remission necessitated by the insufficiency of the winter rains of 1908-09. The calculation is that suspended revenue will be reduced by 35,17, of which, however, only 11,90 will be collected while 23,27 will become due for remission of arrears more than three years old. The estimated collections amount to not quite 3 per cent, over the current demand and cannot be regarded as otherwise than moderate.

As observed in paragraph 13 of the last year's Financial Statement, a continuous growth of the Excise revenue is anticipated for some time to come. It is due chiefly to increase of duty and improvements of system and administration, which result in a better revenue in proportion to the amount consumed and a diminution of illicit drinking. The facts and figures given in the Excise administration report for 1907-08 indicate that in that year there was very little trace of any restraint on the increase in the consumption of country-liquor induced by the efforts of the public. The method of auctioning the privilege of vend of country-liquor was considered by the Local Government to be open to serious objections. As the result of correspondence with the Government of India, sanction has been obtained to the introduction, during the current year in the districts, of the system of fixing the fees for shops on the basis of sales, and, in place of putting the shops up to auction, of allotting each shop to a candidate selected from amongst approved applicants. The result of this experiment will be watched, and, it is hoped will be found to justify the extension of the system to other districts.

The estimate of Registration revenue is somewhat affected by the contemplated reduction of copying fees from 2½ annas to 2 annas per 100 words. The scheme is estimated to involve an annual loss of 36, and is expected to be in operation for a part of the year.

As announced in paragraph 14 of the last year's Financial Statement, the policy of abolishing

TOLLS ON PROVINCIAL ROADS

is being extended in the current year. In addition to the tolls to the amount of 50 abolished last year, Government have directed the abolition, with effect from 1st April 1909, of certain toll bars, the net revenue from which amounted to :—24 in the Southern Division, 18 in the Central Division, and 8 in the Northern Division. Total 50.

Government have further decided to disallow the establishment of fresh toll bars by Local Boards on local roads. With a view to preventing the roads from falling into disrepair, Government intend to sanction grants from Provincial funds proportioned in amount to the revenue expected to be derived from the proposed toll bars, if they had been sanctioned. Such grants will be admissible in deserving cases only, i.e., in cases in which but for the adoption of the policy of abolishing tolls Government would have sanctioned the establishment of the toll bars. Before the grant is paid, the Local Board concerned will be required to satisfy the Executive Engineer of the District that the amount is spent on the road, and that the road is maintained in proper repair. A provision of 5 for the purpose is made in the current year's budget under the head 45 Civil Works (Civil Department.) The attention of the District Local Boards has been invited to the policy initiated by Government of abolishing tolls, and they have been asked to consider whether restrictions to traffic on Local Fund roads cannot be gradually removed. It has been suggested that a commencement might be made by abolishing toll bars which yield only an insignificant amount of net revenue. It is satisfactory to note that the District Local Board, East Khandesh, has abolished with effect from 1st April 1909, all tolls on local roads in that district yielding a gross annual revenue of about Rs. 31,000. Three local roads in the district, the annual maintenance charges of which amount to about Rs, 10,000, have been provincialised with effect from the same date.

In pursuance of the system explained in paragraph 16 of the last year's Financial Statement lump deductions for

"PROBABLE SAVINGS"

have been made from twelve major heads in the current year's expenditure budget to the amount of 6,99 as compared with 8,21 under eight major heads in the budget of 1908-09. The expenditure budget includes provision for the following items of special interest :—

(i) Temporary establishments for city survey and other purposes in the Revenue Department,

(ii) Revision of certain services in the Revenue and Forest Departments,

(iii) Revision of the scale of Sub-Registrars and the entertainment of peons for some of them,

(iv) Grant of allowances to certain officers and establishments in superior service employed in Bombay and Karachi,

(v) Extension of Police reorganization and reforms,

(vi) Improvement of the pay of teachers in primary schools and extension of primary education,

(vii) Compensation payable to the Trustees of the St. Peter's Boys School in Bombay,

(viii) Additional stipends to students in Training Colleges,

(ix) Additional staff and books required for the Educational Department,

(x) Grants to indigenous schools for books and slates,

(xi) Grants-in-aid to local bodies in respect of sanitary projects,

(xii) Equipment of hospitals,

(xiii) Additional staff for the Grant Medical College and the Medical Schools,

(xiv) Grant to new medical institutions,

(xv) Investigation in connection with the epidemic of malaria in Bombay,

(xvi) Separation of the Civil administrative duties of the Principal Medical Officer, Sind, from the Military,

(xvii) Grant of time scale pay to military officers employed in the Bombay Political Department, and reorganization of the cadre of Deputy Assistant Political Agents,

(xviii) Increased expenditure in connection with the Agricultural Department,

(xix) Acquisition of land for the Northcote Cattle Farm,

(xx) Reorganization of the Subordinate Civil Veterinary Service,

(xxi) Additional expenditure on inspection of factories, and

(xxii) Survey of metal industry.

The temporary establishments referred to in items (i) are required for the purpose of ascertaining encroachments on Government land and for record of rights work in certain towns, and for special schemes in connection with the development of Salsette, the introduction of new tagai forms, the calendaring of the Peshwai diary, and other minor objects.

Item (ii) refers to the provisions made for (a) the amalgamation of the lists of Deputy Collectors in the Presidency proper and Sind, and (b) the re-grading of mamlatdars, head accountants, and talatis. The schemes for the Deputy Collectors and mamlatdars are still under consideration, and that for head accountants has been sanctioned. The long standing grievance of talatis is now removed by their inclusion in superior service for the purposes of pension, the ultimate increase of pension charges being estimated at about Rs. 48,000 per annum. The re-grading in their case is limited to the elimination of the few posts on less than Rs. 10 in the Kolaba District and the equalization of the grades in the Panch Mahals to those of the other districts of Gujarat.

The strength of the Provincial Forest Service was found inadequate to cope with the work of the department and an addition of five officers has lately been made to the sanctioned cadre. In consequence of the retrenchments in the expenditure estimate insisted on by the Government of India, the provi-

sion originally made for the reorganization of subordinate forest establishments has had to be omitted much to the regret of this Government. Portions of this scheme have been accepted by the Government of India, who have called for revised proposals on certain points, in connection with which a report by Mr. Kardley Wilmot, late Inspector General of Forests, who was specially deputed to this Presidency for further examination of the scheme on the spot, is under consideration. It is believed that agreement will be reached and that sanction to the whole scheme will be obtained during the course of the year. Should that be the case every endeavour will be made to find funds for its introduction by reappropriation or by application to the Government of India for an increased grant against cash balances.

Item (iii) includes provision for the large increase in the work of the Registration Department in Bombay City, involving the appointment of an additional Sub-Registrar and an increase in the pay of the present Sub-Registrar. It has also been found necessary to sanction the entertainment of eighteen probationary Sub-Registrars in the Presidency proper and to grade the District Registry clerks with Sub-Registrars. Provision is also made for the opening of additional Sub-Registry offices, and for the entertainment of peons for the more important Sub-Registry offices.

Since last year clerical establishments employed in Bombay City, whose salary does not exceed Rs. 200 a month, and has not been revised in recent years in view of the existing conditions of living, have been granted local allowances, varying from 10 to 20 per cent. of salary, on account of the increased cost of living in the City. The question of extending the concession to Government employees in superior service who are not specially designated clerks, and of granting similar local allowances to Government servants employed in the City of Karachi, is under consideration. In view of the difficulty of obtaining suitable houses at reasonable rent in Bombay City, Government are also considering the question of the provision of quarters and the extended grant of house-rent allowances to certain gazetted officers stationed in Bombay. Item (iv) deals with the provision for the grant, for a part of the year, of house-rent allowances to these officers and of the local allowances referred to above.

POLICE REFORMS.

As stated last year, efforts are being continued to introduce the reforms (item v) proposed by the Police Commission and approved by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Additional constables have been sanctioned for the District Police, and all constables in the Presidency proper drawing not more than Rs. 11 per mensem have been granted a local allowance of Re. 1 per mensem. Schemes for further reorganization of the Police in the districts and on railways are being framed and it is hoped that considerable progress will be made in the current year. The total additional cost involved by the proposals of the Police Commission is estimated at over Rs. 30 lakhs per annum. The special assignment sanctioned by the Government of India for Police reforms now amounts to Rs. 16 3-4 lakhs per annum, and is likely to be increased to Rs. 20 lakhs. Any expenditure over and above this limit will eventually fall on Provincial revenues. The increase of the minimum pay of

TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS,

to Rs. 9 per mensem has been carried out with effect from 1st September 1908, at an extra cost of 88 per annum. As local bodies in several districts are at present unable to make any contribution towards the cost and as it was deemed undesirable to defer it further until they were in a position to do so, the whole of the extra charge in the Presidency Proper will be borne by Government for three years, at the end of which period one-half of it will be required from the local bodies concerned. In Sind half the cost will be recovered from the local bodies at once. Item (vi) includes a provision of 1,44 for further improving the pay of the teachers in addition to the sum of 98 referred to above. Proposals submitted by the Director of Public Instruction for opening about 1,650 new primary schools involve an additional expenditure of 3,29 recurring and 88 non-recurring. It is not, however, possible to carry out the proposal all at once and in view of the necessity of observing economy a provision of 60 only could be made as a small instalment. The sum originally provided under this head was 1,14 being the amount which it was calculated could be laid out satisfactorily in the current year. The Government of India, however, insisted on considerable retrenchments of specific items in the Educational budget, which necessitated the reduction of the provision to 60. It is however, the intention of Government to provide the full sum of 1,14 by reappropriation from the grant under 45, Civil Works, or under other heads as may be found practicable. The Government of India were moved without success for an assignment from Imperial revenues to enable this Government to meet this expenditure as well as that connected with the revision of the salaries of primary schoolmasters.

In consequence of the contemplated removal of St. Peter's Boys School at Mazagon to a new site secured by the Trustees of the School, Government have, in accordance with the terms of a trust-deed of 1881, resumed possession of the existing site and buildings standing thereon. Government have already paid 1,06 as the price of the new site, and item (vii) refers to a provision of 46 payable as compensation for the buildings on the existing site. The existing site and buildings will be disposed of by Government, but as the sale proceeds will, in accordance with account rules, be classed as Imperial, Government of India have sanctioned a grant to Provincial revenues of 1,52 or of the sale proceeds of the site and buildings, whichever is less, to enable this Government to complete the transaction without loss.

Out of the assignment of 5,00 made by the Government of India since 1905-06 for expenditure on primary education a sum of 24 was originally alloted for the purpose of establishing continuation schools for each district. In most cases they were to be really "classes" attached to District Local Board Schools and were to be maintained by grants to the Boards. Subsequently, however, it was found that the Local Boards were unable to provide stipends for students in Training Colleges who ought to be free from anxiety as to the means of living. Item (viii) therefore includes a sum of 23 for these stipends, the balance of 1 being assigned for scholarships to selected girls in the Southern Division while undergoing training in approved schools preparatory to the passing of the entrance examination of the Female Training College, Dharwar.

Item (ix) includes provision for a separate Deputy Educational Inspector for the Thar and Parkar District where the development of education has necessitated the creation of a separate charge. Provision is also made for (a) a personal assistant to the Deputy Educational Inspector, Dharwar; (b) two itinerary masters to supervise village schools in the above Thar talukas of the Kanara District, the inspecting staff of which is owing to the peculiar condition of the tract unable to supervise efficiently the work of the teachers, much less to create and foster a desire for education; and (c) additional staff and accomodation for the Sholapore High School where the number of students has increased. A special provision of 10 is also made for expenditure in connection with the production of the New Girls' Readers in the three vernaculars of the Presidency and of other departmental books for use in schools.

In connection with certain proposals received by the Government of India for the diffusion of elementary primary education in India, they suggested an addition to the existing provision of Chapter III of the Bombay Grant-in-aid Code (Grants-in-aid to indigenous schools) of a clause providing for a small grant for books and slates when such a grant appears to be required. Item (x) refers to a charge of 14 entailed by this addition.

Out of the amount of 4,50 assigned from Imperial revenues and 1,00 provided from Provincial revenues for expenditure on sanitary improvements 5,33 were last year distributed as grants-in-aid to the Pandharpur (2,00), Dharwar (77), Ahmedabad (50), Surat (50), Belgaum (50), Hubli (50), Poona City (40), Sholapur (10), and Roha Ashtami (6) Municipalities. In the case of Dharwar Government have also sanctioned the remission of the outstanding balance (23) of the plague loan granted to the Municipality in 1900-01. This further assistance was necessary to enable that body to finance its water-supply scheme. Projects for the drainage of the City of Poona and improvement of its water-supply have been approved and will be carried out from the funds which will be made available by Government by way of loan and subvention. With the object of assisting the Poona City Municipality in meeting the annual liability in respect of the loan Government have sanctioned the remission of a floating debt of 35 on account of plague expenditure, and of outstanding balances (1,97) of the plague and Manjri Farm loans granted to that body. Government have also promised a subvention of 6,00 from Provincial revenues. The Bijapur Municipality has been promised a grant-in-aid of 2,00 towards the cost of its water-works; and the Pandharpur Municipality is to receive a further subvention of 2,25 for the completion of its water-supply project, while measures of sanitary improvements in several other towns are under consideration. In view of these demands item (xi) provides 2,70 over and above the Imperial assignment of 4,50.

HOSPITAL.

For placing the hospitals in this Presidency in a more satisfactory condition in point of equipment the Surgeon-General's estimates aggregated 1,90. Of this amount 10 were made available in 1907-08 and 1,21 in 1908-09. Item (xii) refers to a further provision of 50 now made for the purpose.

The provision made in the last year's budget for strengthening the superior staff of the Grant Medical College and the J. J. Hospital in pursuance of the recommendations which were made some time back by the Grant Medical College Reorganisation Committee was not utilised as details have not been finally considered. Item (xiii) refers to the provision repeated for this purpose in this year's budget as well as to that for the increase of the staff employed at the Medical Schools at Ahmedabad, Poona and Hyderabad which has been found inadequate.

Item (xiv) includes provision for small grants-in-aid to the Pasteur Institutes at Kasauli and Coonoor and to new leper asylums at Poona and Satara. Provision is also made for the first moiety of the grant of 30 sanctioned to the United Free Church of Scotland Mission in aid of the cost of the construction of a hospital building in the City of Poona one of the conditions of the grant being that the hospital should be open to all classes irrespective of religious distinctions.

Under item (xv) a provision of 13 is made for the current year's charges on account of the Special Officer (and his establishment) deputed to investigate the causes of the outbreak of malaria in Bombay and to devise measures for its prevention in future. The total cost is estimated at 20, to which the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have agreed to make contributions, which will amount to 9. The G. I. P. Railway Company refused to contribute.

The Government of India having desired that the civil administrative duties of the Principal Medical Officer, Sind, should be completely separated from the Military, it is proposed to transfer most of these duties to the Civil Surgeon, Karachi, Item (xvi) provides for the charges involved in this arrangement, which will impose additional work and responsibility on the Civil Surgeon.

POLITICAL OFFICERS.

The pay and prospects of military officers employed in the Political Department having been found to be inadequate, a scheme for the grant of time scale pay to these officers is under consideration. It has also been proposed to raise the initial and maximum pay of Deputy Assistant Political Agents and to ensure the grant of promotion to them at the end of fixed periods of service. Item (xvii) refers to the provision for these charges for a part of the year:

Under item (xviii) 38 are provided for new experimental or demonstration farms proposed to be started at Gadag, Gokak and Karwar in the Presidency proper and at Daur in Sind, for salt land reclamation experiments on the Nira Canal, for dry farming experiments in the Ahmednagar District, and for storage of fodder and other miscellaneous experiments. Special provision of 20 is made for an agricultural and mechanical engineering establishment and for the purchase of oil engines and pumps for wells and rivers. In connection with several existing farms additional expenditure of about 30 is contemplated in respect of establishments, buildings and other petty works implements, livestock, etc. Provision is also made for larger expenditure on account of demonstrations on farms and contributions to agricultural shows for the pay of the scholars sent to England to study agriculture and expected to return in the course of the current year, and for a large number of scholarships at and the improvement of the library of the Agricultural College.

Item (xix) refers to the provision made for the compensation payable to the owners of the land included in the Northcote Cattle Farm at Chharodi, which, now that the farm has been taken over by Government, it is considered desirable to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act.

The reorganisation of the Subordinate Civil Veterinary Service has been sanctioned for the Presidency proper while proposals for a reorganisation of the service in Sind are expected. Item (xx) refers to a provision of 40 for the extra charge likely to be incurred on this account and of 20 for grants to District Local Boards in aid of the construction of new veterinary dispensaries.

Item (xxi) provides for a full time officer for the medical inspection of factories whose appointment has been recommended by the Indian Factory Labour Commission, and for the contemplated revision of the scale of officers on the combined Factory Excise establishment.

In connection with the Industrial Survey of the Bombay Presidency, which has commenced since last year, it is intended to appoint an officer to conduct the survey of metal industry this year. Item (xxii) represents the charge likely to be involved on this account.

FAMINE AND PROTECTIVE WORKS.

Indirect famine expenditure in 1909-10 is estimated at 4,16, chiefly on account of grain compensation, temporary establishments, and doles to village servants. For direct famine expenditure a small provision of 40 is made, mainly for the grant of gratuitous relief to the decrepit and infirm and for small works to be carried out by Civil Agency. The direct expenditure will be borne by Imperial revenues. The provision for plague expenditure in 1909-10 amounts to 4,73 (2,00 direct and 2,73 indirect), and about three-fourths of 1,38 provided for the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory may be regarded as a further plague liability.

As stated in paragraph 20 of the last year's Financial Statement, the amounts provided for large protective works are furnished by the Government of India and do not appear in the Provincial budget. The allotment for the current year is 23,59, and will be spent principally upon the two storage works on the Godavari and Pravara Rivers. The proposals made by this Government for securing an assured provision of funds for costly protective schemes are still under the consideration of the Government of India. But the amount allotted for the current year is substantially larger than the grant for the last year and will be sufficient to meet the expenditure which can be incurred in one year on the two schemes mentioned above.

In the Provincial Advance and Loan Account the payments of takavi and other loans are estimated at 42,09 and the recoveries at 36,60. The former figure differs from the current year's revised estimate owing to a decrease of nearly 11,00 under advances to cultivators, partially counterbalanced by an increase of nearly 9,00 under loans to local bodies for sanitary and other improvements.

Out of the total it is expected that provision will be made without difficulty for any loans which are likely to be required by representatives of ancient families in reduced circumstances. It is rarely possible to make actual gifts in such cases. For those which occur money can easily be found by reappropriation.

I had hoped under this paragraph to be able to give some account of the year's working of the experimental advance system in the Nira Canal tract. The report, however, has not yet been received.

This is the last budget which will be presented to the Council under the existing and expiring system. We have not been able to do all we are in a position to do. Still less have we been able to do all we wished to do; and, indeed, few Governments are at any time in that happy situation. Nevertheless there are some grounds for satisfaction in the ample provision which has been made for Civil Works, and in the means provided for reform and improvement in many branches of the administration. Our budget shows another "record" expenditure, a sound financial position with a still handsome balance. I earnestly trust that the next budget will follow a generally favourable season, of the kind for which we have so long been waiting, and that the enlarged Council, with its extended powers of discussing and framing the budget, may have at its command such ample resources as may enable it to provide liberally for the numerous objects on which expenditure is required, to enable the Presidency to advance in prosperity and satisfy the wants of the people.

RUMOURS have been current for some time past of an intended Mahsud raid to be organised on a large scale across the Dersjat frontier. Certain precautions have been taken in Marwat and these should be sufficient to check any band that may appear.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JUNE 4. (PARIS, JUNE 5.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

COURT.—The King, who had attended the Epsom Race Meeting on Thursday and Friday, left town on Saturday with the Queen and Princess Victoria, and spent the week-end with Lord and Lady Alington at Crichel.

Agriculture.—Last week's rain has had a very good effect; but hay will be light.

Accidents.—Six men were drowned in Stornoway Harbour during Saturday night by a boat accident.

Art.—Portraits of Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Meredith, by Mr. Watts, have been received by the National Pretrait Gallery.—An oil painting which has been hanging for more than a century in the Staffordshire General Infirmary is now found to be a fine Gainsborough.

Bank Holiday.—Wit Monday was marked by brilliantly fine weather in London, and the traffic on all the railways was very heavy. (p. 365)

Chemistry.—Before the International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which the Prince of Wales opened on May 27, Professor Witt of Charlottenburg gave a lecture on Monday on evolution in Applied Chemistry. On Tuesday Sir B. Redwood spoke on liquid fuel. On Wednesday the delegates visited Windsor Castle.

Conferences.—The Co-operative Congress opened at Newcastle on Monday, when the president commented on the unequal division of the national income.—At the annual conference of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows the Grand Master protested against State aided insurance for invalidity.—The British Dental Association has had its conference in Birmingham, the British Esperanto Association at Leeds, the Commercial Travellers' Association at Northampton, and the Clerks' Union at Bristol.

Drama.—"The Woman in the Case" has appeared at the Garrick.

Ecclesiastical.—The Church Missionary Society's "Africa and the East" Exhibition in the Agricultural Hall opens next Tuesday and the Pageant at Fulham on Thursday.—Both Houses of York Convocation last week dealt with the question of "Ornaments."—The Unitarian anniversary meetings are being held in London.

Education.—The foundation-stone of the new buildings of Brasenose College Oxford, was laid on Tuesday.—The technical teachers and the secondary school masters have been meeting in Liverpool and Cambridge.

Elections.—Two Nationalists are standing in East Limerick, where polling takes place on Thursday.—Mr. McHugh's death makes another Nationalist vacancy in North Sligo.

Ireland.—Mr. Roosevelt, in a letter written while he was President, expressed the gratitude of the United States to Ireland and Sir H. Plunkett in connection with agricultural co-operation.—Shooting outrages are reported from Kerry and Galway, and a dynamite explosion from Queen's County.—Cardinal Logue denounces the Budget.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor presided on Saturday at the annual convention of the United Irish League of Great Britain.—The trial of Sir T. O'Brien, charged with slandering Mr. A. Roche, opened in Dublin on Wednesday.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has ordered a new trial in the case of Mr. F. O'Driscoll, who was condemned to pay £3,000 damages for libel to Herr Pape.—The Court of Criminal Appeal has quashed the conviction of J. Stoddart, sentenced in connection with football coupon competitions.

Music.—A season of Italian opera opened at Drury Lane on Monday with "Il Trovatore."—"La Sonnambula" has been revived at Convent Garden with Mme. Tetrazzini as Amina. A new Russian Marguerite has appeared in Gounod's "Faust".—Mme. Nordica has reappeared at the Queen's Hall.

Naval and Military.—The Portsmouth ships of the Home Fleet have achieved some remarkaly fast times.—Sir Lindsay Hogg criticizes the "scandalous state of the horsebreeding industry."—The National Rifle Association had its spring meeting last week.—Lord Esher, speaking at Oallander on Saturday, said that Britain stood in a more perilous position than at any time in the last century.—Mr. Lambert, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, at a dinner on Monday criticized the utterances of naval experts, and said that the Germans could not have even 13 Dreadnoughts ready by April, 1911.

Parliament.—The House of Commons adjourned for Whitsuntide on May 27th after a long and discursive debate.

Public Health.—The Local Government Board report calls attention to defects of sanitary administration.

The Royal Botanic Society is in danger of bankruptcy if Fellows do not at once give five guineas each.

Tuberculosis.—Mr. John Burns on Wednesday opened a Tuberculosis Exhibition at the Whitechapel Art Gallery.

Wills.—Mr. E. F. Bickerstath has left £375,168; Mr. E. Reinach, £113,223; Mr. J. A. D. Shipley, £188,156, most of which goes to charities; and Mr. J. C. Czarnikow, £701,117.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Governor-General having refused to dissolve the Commonwealth Parliament, the Fisher Ministry has resigned, and Mr. Deakin has formed a coalition Cabinet.—The Imperial Federation League has invited Lord Crewe, Lord Rosebery, Lord Milner, and Mr. Long to Australia.

Canada.—Our Ottawa correspondent says that the United States Senate's tariff action is calculated to stiffen Canada's backbone.—The export of pulpwood from the Crown lands of Quebec is to be stopped.

THE UNITED STATES.

Immigration.—The Supreme Court has upheld the law authorizing fines on steamship companies which bring in prohibited immigrants.

The Navy.—The Navy Estimates for 1910-11 amount to £25,000,000 and provide for two "Dreadnoughts."

Anglo-American Relations.—Our New York correspondent says that the Press shows little disposition to regard a British alliance as a necessity.

A cyclone in Texas killed over 30 persons on Saturday and destroyed many buildings.

Seattle Exhibition.—The Alaska-Yukor Exposition at Seattle was opened on Tuesday.

FOREIGN.

France.—The Navy Council proposes a large scheme of naval construction.—The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris held its annual banquet on Saturday, when the Solicitor-General spoke.—The 50th anniversary of the publication of Mistral's "Mireille" has been celebrated at Arles, the poet himself taking part.

The 25th anniversary of the Alliance Francaise was celebrated at the Sorbonne on Tuesday.—The seamen's strike continues, but at Marseilles the strikers are beginning to weary of it.—The Chamber has resumed the debate on the new agreement with the Messageries Maritimes Shipping Company.

Germany.—The defeat of the Left in the Reichstag appears complete, a new majority composed of Conservatives, Centre, Poles, and Anti-Semites having displaced the Liberal-Conservative Bloc and adopted a scheme of indirect taxes to yield over £19,000,000 a year.—The International Miners' Congress opened at Berlin on Monday.—Our Berlin correspondent comments on the declining birth rate in Prussia.

Greece.—Interesting remains of the Mycenean age have been excavated in Sparta.

Morocco.—The Sultan's troops have captured the chief strongholds of the Beni Mtir.

Persia.—The Nationalist Emergency Committee, after for some time working with the Cabinet, has dissolved, as Ministers do not comply with their demands.—At Tabriz the Nationalists are irritated by the conduct of the Russian troops.—Turkish troops have occupied Persian territory at Suj-Bulak.

Russia.—The Duma has passed the Bill removing the disabilities of the Old Believers, but its fate in the Upper House is very doubtful.—The Imperial family will start for a cruise on June 13. The Tsar and the German Emperor will meet on the 17th. The Tsar will afterwards go to Italy.

The far East.—Our Peking and Tokio correspondents have been discussing wish Japanese Ministers the dispute regarding the Fa-ku-men Railway. incidentally our Tokio correspondent says he has received abundant proof of the universal belief in the necessity of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.—Our Shanghai correspondent reports that in spite of official undertakings an advertisement for locomotives limits competition to German manufacturers.

Turkey.—Hundreds of officials have been placed on the retired list. A number of persons have been condemned to death by courtmartial for the massacres in Asia Minor.

Aerial Navigation.—The Zeppelin II. has made a journey of 38 hours.

Shipping.—The Royal Commission on shipping Rings has issued two reports.—A revival of shipbuilding is reported from the Clyde.

Sport.—The Australian cricketers on Saturday lost the first of the Test matches, England winning by 10 wickets. On Wednesday the Australians' match with Leicestershire was left drawn.—Last week Sussex beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 48, Surrey beat Derbyshire by 283 runs, Lancashire beat Essex by an innings and 75, Kent beat Oxford University by an innings and four runs, and Cambridge University beat Yorkshire by six wickets. This week Essex beat Derbyshire by four wickets.—Yorkshire beat Lancashire by 65 runs, Notts beat Surrey by an innings and 170, and Somerset beat Gloucester by 166.—At Epsom, Perola won the Oaks by two lengths from the King's Princesse de Galles, and Mr. J. B. Joel's Dean Swift won the Coronation Cup.—Mr. R. Maxwell has won the Amateur Golf Championship.—The American Polo Team beat Ranelagh on Saturday by seven goals to two.

Obituary.—Mr. Price, Premier of South Australia; the Prime Minister of Jaipur; Sir F. Cory-Wright; Sir John Colomb; Major-Gen. Stanley Clarke; Bishop Anson, formerly of Qu'Appelle; Mr. P. A. McHugh, M.P.; and Mr. J. S. Phillips.—"Times."

THE KING'S BUSY SEASON.

Many Engagements.

London, June 5.

The arrangements already made by the King indicate that his Majesty will take a very active part in an unusually busy season. In addition to the list of public engagements given bellow several others are under consideration or which no dates have yet been fixed.

The list leaves out of account the purely Court functions and those of a social and semi-private nature. The two State balls are to be given at Buckingham Palace, one towards the end of this month and one at the beginning of the next, and probably the King will give two fulldress dinner parties at the Palace shortly after the return of the Court from Windsor on June 21.

The King's arrangements so far as they have been completed are:

To-day Presentation of colours to the 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment at noon at Buckingham Palace.

June 8: Visit to international Horse Show Olympia.

June 15 to 18: Ascot Races. In residence at Windsor Castle.

June 19: Presentation of colours to Territorial regiments at Windsor Castle.

June 21: Visit to Wellington college to attend the prize giving.

June 23: Gloucester. Visit to the Royal Agricultural Show.

July 3: Rugby. Opening of the new speechroom.

July 5 to 7: Visit to Lancashire by the King and Queen as the guests of Lord and Lady Derby at Knowsley Hall.

July 5: Review of the West Lancashire.

Territorial Force and Presentation of colours at Knowsley Park.

July 6: Manchester. Opening of the Royal Infirmary. Lunch with Lord and Lady Ellesmere at Worsley Hall. Review of the East Lancashire Territorial force and presentation of colours at Worsley Park; nearly 30,000 men to attend the two Parades. The Royal party return to Knowsley by road through Warrington.

July 7: Birmingham. Opening of the new University buildings at Bournbrook. Return to London in the evening.

The Presentation of new colours to the 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, of which the King is Colonel-in-Chief, was to [have taken place yesterday, but was postponed owing to rain. The battalion is on duty at the Tower during the absence of the 3rd Grenadier Guards at Pirbright for their musketry course.

FORBIDDEN MARRIAGE.

Lady from Jersey City and Austrian Count.

London, June 5.

A representative of the "Daily Mail" had a short interview yesterday with Miss Isabelle Garwood, the Jersey City lady, in whose matrimonial plans the State Department at Washington has lately shown such exceptional interest.

As already stated, her relatives recently succeeded in interesting the Government officials at Washington in her behalf to such an extent that during the past few days cablegrams in official cypher have been exchanged concerning her between Washington and the United States Ambassadors in London, Rome, and Paris.

The object of Miss Garwood's relatives, it seems, has been to prevent her marriage with a gentleman who is known as Count Bettini de Dimoise. When her sister Fanny learned that Miss Garwood contemplated marriage with the Count in London, she appealed to the Rev. John B. Quinn, one of the clergy at the Episcopal Church of the Ascension at Washington, who induced the State Department to cable to the United States Ambassador in London on the subject. The Italian Ambassador at Washington was also appealed to and he cabled his Government for the Count's record.

Miss Garwood yesterday received from the United States Embassy in Paris a copy of the cablegram containing the information which had been furnished by the Italian Embassy at Washington. It was to the effect that the so-called Count de Demoise is not of Italian but of Austrian origin, and that he has become a naturalised citizen of the United States. It appears that he lived in New York for some years, and carried on a practice as a medical man. Four years ago he left New York with the intention of living in Egypt.

In reply to the "Daily Mail" representative, Miss Garwood said she had been introduced to the Count on the Continent by people who had known him and his friends for years, and that she had every reason to believe he was all he professed to be.

They were to have been married in London last week, she said, and the Count had taken out a special licence, when he received a letter from his brother, a lawyer in New York, hinting he was not free to marry owing to previous matrimonial entanglements in America. He immediately handed the letter to Miss Garwood, and by common consent their wedding was postponed.

The Count and Miss Garwood afterwards left for Paris. He is now in Venice, whither he has gone to obtain certain official documents.

The Count denies the imputations which have been made against him. "And," added Miss Garwood, "if he can clear himself of the allegations I would marry him to-morrow!"

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CASE OF MAJOR PATTEN-BETHUNE.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, June 3, Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for War whether his attention has been called to the case of Major and Mrs. Patten-Bethune, who were about six months ago, ordered to leave the cantonment of Secunderabad by General Rimington, a proceeding usually applied to disorderly persons, as Major Patten-Bethune had threatened General Remington with legal proceedings for slander; whether this matter has come up before the Army Council; and, if so, what steps it is proposed to take in the matter.

Mr. J. A. Pease, who replied, stated that the matter is still the subject of communication between the Army Council, and the Commander-in-Chief in India.

PERHAPS no study is so little regarded in India as that of statistics. The latest issue of the "Indian Trade Journal" affords as example of the result. At page 267 is printed a small table showing comparative exports of wheat and oil seeds, with the bare remark that the table is self-explanatory. It may be so to the expert, but to ordinary people it would have been clearer if the table showed whether the quantities quoted in it were maunds, cwts, tons or rupees.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Anglo-German Relations.

THE "North-German Gazette" devotes almost the whole of its weekly review of foregin affairs to matters which bear directly and indirectly upon Anglo-German relations, but confines itself almost entirely to indirect narration. The announcements of the week regarding the Austrian Navy, the two-Power standard, and the Italian Navy, are presented without comment, and the statements of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Haldane regarding certain stupid fabrications are hailed as the "voice of serious men," for which the "North-German Gazette" had previously appealed. Finally, the Berlin municipal visit to London and similar events are the subject of a long quotation from the "Cologne Gazette" concerning the advantages of an international exchange of visits. The usual references to scepticism regarding the value of speech making and to the efforts of misguided newspapers to disturb peace and harmony lead up to the conclusion that the need for Anglo-German peace and friendship cannot too often be reiterated, and that the sum of each nation's knowledge of the other is increased by all that the various visitors see and lead.

At the conclusion of the general meeting of the Rhenish branches of the Navy League, which Grand-Admiral von Koester addressed last week, a telegram was despatched to the honorary president of the League, Baron von Schoenaich, which stated that the meeting had unanimously confirmed the resolve "steadfastly to pursue the aims of the League, which are calculated to unite all Germans of all classes and creeds in common national effort."

The Free Conservative post concludes a review of Germany's naval strength by declaring that Germany has no reason whatever to slacken the pace in any degree. On the contrary, it is added:—

"As even the existing Navy Law is not being carried out in the spirit and cannot so be carried out mainly for lack of voted funds, the German people and especially the Germany Navy League, have the serious, we may say the sacred, duty of working to the end that Government and Parliament for their part also may fulfil their duty and create for the Fatherland in the shortest possible time a force at sea such as Germany's power in the world and her weighty economic interests urgently demand. Let it not be objected that our finances do not allow of a more rapid and more strenuous construction of our navy. Our present precarious financial position is due not to a lack of financial resources, but to the fact that shortsighted party politics do not allow them to be tapped."

These remarks, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times," must be regarded in the main as a general expression of sympathy with the revised agitation of the Navy League. It is, however, noteworthy that the fairly moderate organ of a fairly moderate party no longer pretends that German naval construction is confined within the limits of a predetermined and unalterable time-table.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

THE KAISER AND THE CZAR.

A semi-official statement issued in Berlin says:—"We learn that the Emperor William, in response to an invitation from the Emperor of Russia, intends to proceed to the Northern Baltic States in the middle of June to meet the Russian Sovereign."

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says, however, that "the meeting will take place in Finnish waters and that the initiative in arranging the meeting came from the Emperor William, who, it is understood, first suggested that he should come to Russia. The Russian imperial family had not intended to start on their summer cruise untill the 19th or 20th, but orders have now been issued that the imperial yacht "Standart" is to sail for Finnish waters on the 14th. The Czar, it is added, will be accompanied by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Marine and the Minister of the Household. Great political importance is attached in St. Petersburg to the meeting, which was entirely unexpected. Their Majesties will start on their cruise from Peterhof, whither they will proceed from Tsarskoe Selo on June 8.

Prince von Bulow will accompany the German Emperor on the visit, which will last three days.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

VISITORS FROM THE DUMA.

Arrangements are being made for a visit to England, extending over a fortnight from June 21, of twenty members of the Russian legislative bodies. The visitors will spend the major part of the time in London, but will also visit several towns in the provinces, notably those possessing universities. The idea originated with the University School of Russian Studies in Liverpool, a body which is working for better mutual knowledge between the two countries by means of university teaching the interchange of students the creation of adequate Russian libraries, and the publishing of information on all aspects of Russian culture and public life. The visit has been planned on a strictly non-party basis, and all the moderate political groups joined hands cordially in selecting the members to come to this country. The Duma numbers some 440 members and nine distinct political groups. Of these at least six, representing approximately 380 members of the House, are taking part in the visit, and if the extremists on both sides are in the end not represented it will only be because the character of the visit not being specially political the chief part will naturally be played by men whose views are less identified with party extremeness. Fifteen members will come from the Duma and five from various sections of the Upper House (Council of the Empire).

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN NAVY.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times," writing on May 28, says:—Mr. Asquith's references to the Austro-Hungarian navy are discussed in a semi-ironical spirit by the Fremdenblatt and the "Neue Freie Presse." The former writes:—"We read with astonishment that Mr. Asquith not only took as an example German or French ships but that he spoke of German, French, or Austro-Hungarian ships. Our fleet seems to us especially unfitted to serve as an illustration for his theory. The distance of its basis of operation from the British coast, and the lack of coaling stations on the way thither, would prevent our fleet, even after the development which it requires, from serving as a factor in establishing the view of the two-Power standard put forward by Mr. Asquith. It seems the example was badly chosen, but for our brave navy it can only be an honour to serve as an example. In this sense we accept Mr. Asquith's reference to it."

The "Neue Freie Presse" examines sarcastically the naval apprehensions manifested in England, and after pointing out that of the new Austro-Hungarian battleships now building only the ErzherZog Franz Ferdinand has been launched while the proposed "Dreadnoughts" are neither laid down nor has a penny of their estimated cost been voted declares that the Austro-Hungarian navy will for an incalculable period be too weak to disquiet a great sea Power, because it is not strong enough for offensive action outside the Adriatic, and has no coaling stations or bases beyond home waters. Even when the "Dreadnoughts" have been built Austria-Hungary will not possess the necessary accompaniment of strong armoured cruisers. The "Dreadnought" type was created by England, and no one has a right to complain if the personel of the Austro-Hungarian navy has often been recognised as the best in the world, next to that of the British navy. "But," concludes the "Neue Freie Presse," while we politely express our thanks for this praise we decline to be regarded as a first-class sea Power on account of our ships, the value of which must be well known to impartially minded Englishmen. If England has no other cares than the supposed extraordinary growth of our fleet we can tranquillise her with the assurance that such cares are totally unfounded."

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

"THE ENEMY ON THE FRONTIER."

Signor Marcora, President of the Italian Chamber, has delivered, at banquet of the Valtelline Association, a speech in which he emphasised his recommendations pronounced in the Chamber in favour of reorganising the defences of the country. The speech has excited much comment. He alluded to the glorious fiftieth anniversary of the liberation of Lombardy, which ought to excite Italians to prepare with all energy so that the country should no longer suffer the yoke of the foreigner who was in ambush on the frontier. The Chamber, he said, ought to echo the great voice of the nation desirous of keeping the liberty won with so much blood.

Signor Credora, deputy, drank to the glory of the Valtelline, and expressed regret that the Solvio, where fifty years ago the Garibaldians performed prodigies of valour, should be mined by enemies, who were building strategic railways there. To-day, as in 1859, the Valtellines would know how to defend their frontier.

These speeches and the oration of the Syndic of Rome and of various other deputies were enthusiastically applauded.

The Messaggero, in an article on the subject, says: "Since the effects of our moderation have been so disastrous, it is well that we should try a change of tone and speak sincerely like Signor Marcora."

TURKEY.

In consequence of the reform of the personnel of the Ministry of Finance, 700 officials have been placed on the retired list. An economy of £T150,000 has thus been effected.

THE ADANA MASSACRES.

Ferid Pasha has informed a representative of the Tanin that several of the soldiers who took part in the recent massacres in Cilicia have been arrested. Nine persons have been condemned to death by the Court-martial. With regard to the responsibility for the outbreak, the Minister said that, while he could not definitely ascribe it to official promptings certain officials had failed to do their duty, among them the Mutesarrif of Jebel Bereket who had been imprisoned pending an inquiry into his conduct. The reactionaries had certainly played a part in fomenting the outbreak, but other elements—which the Minister did not specify—had contributed thereto. The Government had made up its mind to discover the criminal and to inflict on them the most severe punishment. There would be no attempt to conceal the truth.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphed on May 28:—Disquieting and positive news has been received to-day from Adana, as also rumours of a reactionary movement among the troops there. It is not improbable that fresh massacres may occur. The people here are growing daily more discontented. The feeling of the Greeks is bitter against the present Government. The Greeks are determined not to give way on the question of the recruits. The Turks also are discontented. They say that the Government has not done a single thing except curtail the salaries of officials, and the manner chosen for doing this is thought unwise and unjust even by many Young Turks. Most people think it improbable that many months will pass without a crisis worse than the last. The situation is fundamentally unstable.

THE SULTAN AND HIS FORCES.

In an Imperial Hatt read on May 29 at the Turkish War Office and the Admiralty proclaiming the Sultan's assumption of the supreme command of the land and sea forces, his Majesty declared that he would neglect nothing to assure the glory and honour of the country, the soil of which was saturated with the blood of its sons. He said that he was resolved to defend with all his might the existing natural limits of the empire, based upon the Constitution, to guide the country to prosperity and progress, and to dovelop and perfect the power of the army and navy to protect the interest of the Turkish Fatherland.

THE PACIFICATION OF NORTHERN ALBANIA.

An official despatch from Prirrend in Northern Albania, states that the work of pacification there is proceeding steadily and that General Djavid Pasha's force of 2,800 men and twenty-six guns at Djakova suffices to keep the Albanians in order. The strict measures taken by Djavid Pasha encounter comparatively little opposition in the towns where his ordinance against the carrying of arms is being respected. Less success, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Times", has attended his demand that all Mauser rifles be given up within fifteen days. The attempts of the authorities to collect taxes are likely to fail as the Albanian Mussulmans have hitherto paid next to nothing and are not likely to pay now the exorbitant contributions demanded of them. Neither are the Albanians showing any great alacrity in complying with Djavid Pasha's order that the loopholes of their fortified towers be either blocked up or enlarged to the size of windows.

A telegram from Uskeb to the "Neues Winer Tageblatt" reports the murder of the Archpriest Ameresije, one of the best known leaders of Bulgarian organisation in the vilayet of Uskub. The murderer is alleged to be a Serb, who, when arrested, is stated to have confessed that he acted under orders from Dr. Shushkalovitch, the leader of the Serb organisation. The Bulgars, adds the telegram, are trying to make out of the affair political capital against the Serbs, and accuse the Servian Consul-General at Uskub of complicity in the murder.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

THE ORIENTAL RAILWAYS QUESTION.

Writing on May 30, the Sofia correspondent of the "Times" said:—

A difficulty of some magnitude has been created by the failure thus far of the Ottoman Government and the Oriental Railways Company to arrive at a mutually satisfactory agreement regarding their respective shares of the sum of 42,000,000

£10,000,000 WILL.

Mr. Morrison's Bequests.

FOUR RELATIVES MADE MILLIONAIRES.

£65,000 TO CHARITY AND EMPLOYES.

DEATH DUTY ONE MILLION ON ACCOUNT.

London, June 5.

One of the most remarkable wills since that of Mr. Rhodes was made known yesterday, that of Mr. Charles Morrison, the multi-millionaire, who died on May 25, at his home, Basildon Park, near Reading.

Mr. Morrison inherited £2,000,000 from his father, the head of the Fore Street Warehouse (Drapery) Company. By careful investment in the City, where he owned great freeholds, he increased this to a sum estimated at £10,000,000 or £12,000,000. It will probably take months to find the real value, but as £1,000,000 has been paid "on account of" death duties (i.e., as an instalment) the total of £10,000,000 is unlikely to be an under-estimate.

This great fortune is left as follows, the totals of the residue being calculated on the basis that £10,000,000 is the value of the estate.

Mr. Walter Morrison, brother; quarter of the residue and City property.....	£1,900,000
Miss Ellen Morrison, sister; quarter of the residue and Berkshire property...	£1,900,000
Mr. Hugh Morrison, nephew; one-sixth of the residue and Islay estate ...	£1,300,000
Mr. Archibald Morrison, nephew; one-sixth of the residue and £270,000...	£1,300,000
Lady Gatty, niece; one-twelfth of the residue	£635,000
Fortunes (average £10,000 each) to thirty-nine other relatives	£435,000
Charities	£55,000
Employ's (about).....	£10,000

The legacy duty on the £435,000 to relatives will be at 10 per cent, or £43,500. It is assumed that the total death and succession duties will be about £1,800,000.

THE WILL AND THE BUDGET.

We are enabled to give the details of the will by the courtesy of the solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., who issue it in book or pamphlet form. It is dated July 1, 1898, with codicils of March 4, 1904, and May 6, 1908. Mr. Morrison died last month in his ninety-second year.

Two features of the will are:—

1. All legacies (with certain exceptions) are paid free of estate duty and carry interest at 4 per cent. from Mr. Morrison's death.

2. The legacy stated in the will is reduced in many cases by codicil by sums proportionate to the amount Mr. Morrison gifted to the legatees during his life.

This is notably the case in regard to the bequests to his nephews and nieces, who, on December 13, 1907 received stock of the following values:—

Mr. Hugh Morrison	£125,222 10 0
Mr. Archibald Morrison	£125,222 10 0
Lady Gatty	£62,881 10 0
Miss Dorothy Morrison	£62,888 10 0
Total	£376,222 0 0

This sum, as well as the other life gifts mentioned, escape the death duties, as having been made more than a year before death. Under Mr. Lloyd-George's Budget, which extends the period for gifts to five years, they would not escape but for the fact that the Chancellor has stated that gifts made before the introduction of the Budget will not be included.

The executors are the brother and two nephews and the sister, who renounces probate.

DETAILS OF THE WILL.

The details of the bequests and the legatees are as follow:—

MISS ELLEN MORRISON, SISTER.

Furniture at Basildon and Harley-street, except pictures; lease of 93, Harley-street; one-fourth of the residue. All absolutely.

Berkshire estates and lands in Goring for life, on her death they go to Mr. Walter Morrison.

MR. WALTER MORRION, BROTHER.

All City property, one-fourth of the residue, and Berkshire lands on the death of Miss Ellen.

TWO NEPHEWS.

Mr. Hugh Morrison: Islay (West Scotland), entailed, failing issue to Mr. Archibald, and one-sixth of the residue, less £125,222, as explained above.

Mr. Archibald Morrison: £270,000 in trust (to buy freeholds), and one-sixth of the residue, less £125,222.

TWO NIECES.

Lady Gatty: One-twelfth of the residue, less £6,2638.

Miss Dorothy Morrison: One-twelfth of the residue, less £62,888.

FORTUNES TO RELATIVES.

In the following list of bequests the figures in brackets is the money to which the legacy is reduced by gifts during life:

£15,000 to Mrs. Bertha Sawbridge (trust).
£10,000 to Edward Todd (trust).
£15,000 (£7,636) to Emily Todd (trust).
£10,000 (6,581) to Marie Todd (trust).

TO CHILDREN OF LATE COUSIN.

£20,000 (£9,691) to Ellen Lond, and £5,000 to her husband Frank.
£20,000 (£9,691) to Frank Pothecary.
£20,000 (£9,691) to C. Edward Pothecary.
£5,000 (nil) to the widow of Walter Pothecary.

TO THE SON AND DAUGHTER-IN-LAW OF THE LATE UNCLE JOHN.

£15,000 (£9,109) to Sidney Todd.
£10,000 (nil) to Mrs. Herbert Todd.
£10,000 to the widow of the late uncle JohnTodd

CHILDREN OF THE LATE UNCLE JOSEPH.

£10,000 (£3,636) to Captain William J. Todd.
£10,000 to Augustus Todd.
£10,000 (£4,109) to Letitia Todd.
£10,000 (nil) to Mrs. Antonio Rickman.

CHILDREN OF THE LATE AUNT LUCY DOWNES.

£15,000 (£4,691) to Colonel Leonard Downes.
£15,000 (4,691) to Dr. Edmund Downes.
£10,000 (£4,109) to Bertha Downes.
£10,000 (nil) to Theodosia Bantock.
£10,000 (nil) to Edith Housman.
£10,000 (nil) to Emily, widow of late cousin William Downes.

SONS OF LATE UNCLE THOMAS TODD.

£10,000 (£1,164) to Gavin Todd.
£10,000 to Haddon Todd.
£10,000 to James Todd.
£10,000 to Charles Todd.

CHILDREN OF LATE SISTER MRS. MOFFAT.

£10,000 to Harold C. Moffat.
£10,000 to Alice Cumberbatch.
£10,000 to Lady Ethel Vincent.
£10,000 to Hon. Hilda Gough.
£5,000 to Edward Sawbridge, husband of niece Berths.
£5,000 to Mr. Cumberbatch, husband of niece Alice.
£5,000 to Sir Howard Vincent (who died last year) husband of niece Lady Ethel.
£5,000 to Hon. G. Gough, husband of niece Hon. Hilda.
£20,000 to Mabel, widow of brother Alfred.
£20,000 to Harris, wife of brother Frank.
£10,000 to Lady Mary, wife of nephew Hugh.
£10,000 to Lucy Bromfield, cousin.
£10,000 to Mrs. Maria A. Robert, cousin.

TO EMPLOYES.

£10,000 to J. H. Dickson, agent, Islay.
£500 to John Laughton, factor, Islay.
A year's wages and £28 to each servant at 93 Harley-street.
A year's salary to each employe at 53, Coleman-street.
A year's wages to each gamekeeper at Basildon, Islay, etc.
£200 to Charles Stanford, Basildon
£1,000 to William Stanford, bailiff, Basildon.
£100 annuity to attendant Paul Stow.

TO CHARITIES.

£10,000 to Bishop of London's Fund.
£10,000 to Bishop of St. Alban's Fund.
£10,000 to East London Church Fund.
£10,000 to Rochester Diocesan Society.
£10,000 to London Hospital.
£5,000 to Poor Clergy Relief Corporation.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

VOYAGE OF THE ZEPPELIN II.

Once again has Count Zeppelin beaten the record in aerial navigation. Though he did not actually reach his destination, which was the German capital, and though a mishap occurred towards the close of the voyage, his flight is the most remarkable that he or anybody has yet accomplished. He traversed a distance of 900 miles, and was in the air more than thirty-eight hours.

Zeppelin II. with her inventor on board, and a crew of eight men, ascended from Friedrichshafen on Saturday night May 29, and winged its way to the northward. Though the preparations had been made with all secrecy, it was apparently known to everybody that the balloon was endeavouring to make Berlin. The Emperor himself with his staff was awaiting the voyagers on the Tempelhof Parade, where it was hoped they would descend. But Zeppelin II. could not manage to get to that point, and turned back for her return voyage before she came in sight of the capital. Still she reached Bitterfeld, which is only seventy miles distant from Berlin, and then put about and resumed her voyage. Every thing had gone well with her. On Sunday morning she dropped a message at Nuremberg, and sailed over the streets of that town, thronged with delighted Sabbath spectators. The benzine reservoir was leaking, but the airship continued its voyage across Grafenberg and Beyreuth, causing much jubilation through Central Germany and wild enthusiasm as the news of its progress was telegraphed to Berlin. But at Bitterfeld the Count dropped a message to say he was going back. He had already created a new record of nearly 400 miles, and might have been content with his twenty-four hours' work; but the indomitable inventor is not easily satisfied. All through the warm, still night of Sunday he was flying southward. He was sighted at Wurzburg by early risers on Monday morning, and at eight was sailing over Heilbronn. About an hour later the citizens of Stressburg rejoiced to see the great aluminium cylinder passing over their fretted spires and mountainous roofs, and making for the Nechar meadows. It did in fact, come down in one of the suburbs of the city but immediately rose again, and did not finally come to earth till it reached Goppingen, in Wurtemberg, where, apparently, in the descent it collided with a tree. But this slight contretemps detracts not at all from the glory of a great achievement. To have kept a navigable balloon aloft, obeying its own motive and steering power, for nearly two days and nights is a performance which far transcends anything yet accomplished in atmospheric locomotion.

The aeronautical correspondent of the "Times," in a more particular account of the Zeppelin's voyage says:

No other ship but the Zeppelin could have made such a journey under any conditions, and the fact is one which, when admitted by experts in this country, will compel them to alter their judgment on the merits of the rigid airship.

The following bee-line distances between the places passed over by the Zeppelin, show an absolute minimum distance which the vessel must have travelled. This is from twenty-five to fifty per cent. below the distance actually covered, as the ship did not always make the most direct course from point to point, and it carried out many evolutions. The bee-line analysis, however, is the only safe one to go upon until Count Zeppelin published his log:—

OUTWARD JOURNEY. (against wind).

	Distance. Miles.	Time. Hours.	Average. Speed. Miles per Hour.
Fredrickshafen to Ulm.....	60	5	12
Ulm to Nuremberg	86	6	14
Nuremberg to Plauen.....	85	5	17
Plauen to Leipzig.....	60	3½	17
Leipzig to Bitterfeld..... ...	20	2½	8
RETURN JOURNEY.			
Bitterfeld to Halle.....	18	½	36
Halle to Weimar.....	45	1½	30
Weimar to Wurzburg.....	105	7 3/4	13
Wurzburg to Stuttgart.....	80	5	16
Stuttgart to Goppingen.....	25	1	25

Taking each section of the voyage in detail we find that the first portion from Friedrichshafen to Ulm was done in rather slow time, the engines being carefully "nursed" for the long ordeal before them. From Ulm to Nuremberg the run of 86 miles through the night was made at a better average of 14 miles and hour. Speed was again increased on the run to Plauen, and from there to Leipzig, when over 17 miles and hour against the wind is shown. The next line of the table graphically shows why the ship had to be turned aside from her northerly course. The wind evidently was steadily increasing in power, and was dead against the ship. Some interesting calculations as to the Zeppelin's mean speed may be deduced from this and the succeeding section, one being against the wind, the other with it. The chief uncertain factor is the manner in which the engines were worked on both occasions, as they may have been at full power against the wind, and have been considerably throttled down when running with the wind.

The speed against the wind was 8 miles an hour, and we may assume the still-air speed of the ship to be 22 miles an hour, as then worked, after over 20 hours running. Travelling with the wind from Bitterfeld to Halle, an average of 36 miles an hour was shown, and taking the ship's still-air speed at 22 miles an hour, the speed of the wind may have been about 14 miles an hour; that is to say, the wind speed was so great that no British dirigible yet built could have made any headway against it. As a matter of fact the Zeppelin's speed is higher than 22 miles an hour, as on short runs it has attained 35 miles an hour. On the first stage of the return journey the engines were not worked at full power, advantage being taken of the helping wind to ease them. Allowing for this, it is all the more probable that the wind-speed when the ship was near Bitterfeld ranged from 20 to 27 miles an hour, and at times the speed of the ship must have dropped to 4 or 5 miles an hour, thus leaving a very narrow margin of safety, and compelling the course to be changed. With a little more engine power, the ship could have reached Berlin.

Turning now to the homeward journey, we see that the strong wind helped the vessel to make a speed of over 36 miles an hour, and as we can assume that the engines were eased off a good deal, another index is afforded of the power of the wind which must still have been over 20 miles an hour. In the next stage, to Weimer the ship's speed dropped to 30 miles an hour while in the long night run to Wurzburg the vessel was probably allowed to run almost unaided on the wind; engine troubles or shortage of fuel made this necessary. Better speed was made to Stuttgart in the morning and the wind had evidently increased again for though short of fuel the ship ran at over 25 miles an hour to Goppingen.

The bee-line distance for the whole journey is 584 miles, and under the prevailing conditions we may increase this distance by one-third, or even a half, to show the actual distance travelled. Assuming an increase of one half, we get a total distance of 870 miles, representing the approximate distance travelled. The German estimates of 940 miles are obviously too high. If the running time was 38 hours, and the distance 870 miles, the average speed works out at 23 miles an hour. To sum up, it seems clear that the Zeppelin had an average long distance speed of 23 miles an hour and a range of action of nearly 900 miles.

The Zeppelin arrived safely at Friedrichshafen on June 2, and landed at Manzell about six o'clock. After some six hours sailing from Goppingen on the 1st it was found necessary, in consequence of the loss of gas, to land at Schemmerberg, but the voyage was resumed soon after midnight, and was not again interrupted. Count Zeppelin followed the airship all night in his motor car, and had an enthusiastic reception upon his arrival at Friedrichshafen.

There has been an exchange of telegraphic messages between the Emperor William and Count Zeppelin in reference to the visit of the airship to Berlin. The Count has informed his Majesty that he hopes to bring it to Berlin in about six weeks.

The Emperor has also telegraphed to Count Zeppelin that his return journey, performed with rough-and-ready repairs, and following upon his magnificent outward journey, is a most noteworthy performance, and a proof that with the rigid system of balloon anything can be accomplished. The Emperor recommends that as in six weeks' time he will be on his travels, and as that time will also fall during the school holidays, the Count should perform his journey to Berlin about August 23.

Count Zeppelin has made the following statement of his experiences during his voyage:—

"During my thirty-seven hours of aerial flight I only relinquished the command of the airship for one short period of thirty-five minutes. During this time seated on a chair, I tried to sleep. On both nights we had bad weather—not only fog, but rain. The weather was particularly bad during the first night, when the rain poured upon our deck. During the second night, when passing over the Thuringen Forest, we lost our bearings. Navigation is more difficult on board our airship than on board ships at sea, so that as far as we could ascertain subsequently we cruised round and round the same area incessantly for three hours."

From the military side, says the "Standard," Count Zeppelin's voyage is of the highest importance. It may still turn out that the dirigible is too costly, too dangerous, and too uncertain for passengers. But expense and danger do not count in war, and uncertainty is one of its elements. There is no doubt that a machine which can carry a number of men with provisions and liquid fuel for hundreds of miles, and hover aloft for a couple of days, must claim the closest attention of all the War Offices and the Admiralties. We hasten to add that there is no reason for certain voluble alarmists to talk of battleships being bombarded from artillery in the heavens, or of our towns being destroyed by projectiles dropped on them from invisible cannon. Nor is it as yet at all necessary to terrify ourselves with the vision of battalions of infantry and regiments of cavalry descending upon our peaceful fields in a galaxy of airships. But that the steerable balloons may be immensely valuable for scouting and observation purposes can now be taken for granted. They will be the "eyes and ears" of a fleet or an army in a new sense. The smartest of cavalry vedettes cannot see over to the other side, or look down into a fortified town or an enemy's camps. A general well equipped with Zeppelins will be able to know a great deal about the disposition and the forces of his antagonist. It is a formidable weapon, which no country can afford to neglect, and, without giving way to premature trepidation, it is impossible not to look upon our own position with some misgiving.

BALLOONS IN WARFARE.

INTERESTING TESTS IN GERMANY.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the "Morning Post," the Prussian military authorities have made a second endeavour to ascertain whether rifle fire is effective in compelling a balloon to descend.

An experiment was carried out on Tuesday last (May 25) at Juterbog, a country town about forty miles from Berlin, by two companies of infantry, who are just completing a course of training at the shooting ranges there. The object to be aimed at was a captive balloon about 40 feet in length of the Parseval-Sigsfield type which is used to carry self-registering instruments for meteorological observations. There was a medium wind, which came in gusts from different directions, so that the balloon offered sometimes its stern and sometimes its broadside to the troops. The weather was fine, the sun shining, and the target was easily distinguishable and was calculated to be at a distance of about 1,250 yards.

The main company fired 4,800 cartridges at the balloon in about five minutes, some of the men sitting and the rest kneeling, careful allowance being made for the wind. Not the slightest effect seemed to be produced on the balloon, and the machine gun company was called into action. This company fired about 2,700 cartridges at the balloon in about two and a half minutes, but also with a negative result.

The balloon was then hauled down, and it was ascertained that it had been pierced by seventy-six bullets. This result confirms the view hitherto held that a balloon can be injured but not destroyed by means of infantry bullets. The holes made by the bullets were simply stopped up again owing to the elastic nature of the covering, and but little gas escaped. Had a car been attached to the balloon its occupants would probably have suffered severely, for it would have assisted the men in aiming. It is considered probable that had the balloon been stationary it might ultimately have been brought down, though still at an enormous expense of ammunition, and the circumstances would be far more unfavourable were the balloon free.

The military authorities have therefore decided that infantry shall fire at a balloon only if it is near enough to enable them to hit the occupants of the car, and that the task of destroying the balloon itself or of rendering it incapable of proceeding shall be left to the artillery.

FRENCH AIRSHIP FOR RUSSIA.

The dirigible Russie, which has been built for the Russian Government by M. Julliot at the Lebaudy works on the lines of the French airship Republique made its maiden ascent at Moisan, near Paris, early on the morning of 30th May. With a crew of eight men on board the cruiser performed a series of evolutions at an altitude of about 200 metres, and at the end of half an hour returned to her shed without having thrown outany ballast. Not withstanding the rain and a fairly strong south-west wind, the vessel, which is 52 metres long, showed remarkable stability. This quality is attributed to the addition of two horizontal planes on each side of the rudder. With the wind in her favour she developed a speed of 45 kilometres, and her 70 h.-p. motor engines, driving two screws, are said to be capable of developing a speed of 50 kilometres. Her tanks are capable of carrying sufficient fuel for a twelve hours' run.

KING EDWARD AND THE BRITISH MODEL.

The "Tagliche Rundschau" publishes the following, under the headline, "King Edward and the English Steerables":—

"We learn from aeronautical circles that King Edward, after recently visiting Aldershot and inspecting the new British airship, expressed a very unfavourable opinion of this craft. The airship, which has only achieved some very moderate revolutions on her own axle, appears to his Majesty to be a failure, especially as news from Germany brings the information that quite other performances have been achieved by German airships. The sight of the Wright aeroplane made a deep impression on the King, who was convinced that a journey through the air could be safely undertaken by its means; but the King thought that the British steerable airship was no improvement whatever on the old primitive balloons. In the opinion of his Majesty the British airship has nothing in common with serviceable modern airship except her shape. That however, is insufficient for practical military men, and his Majesty suggested the purchase of a foreign airship."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Fa-ku-men Line Negotiations.

China has withdrawn the demand which she had preferred to Japan to submit the Fa-ku-men Railway and other outstanding disputes to the Arbitration Court at the Hague—a proposal to which Japan strongly objected—and has expressed her desire to resume the negotiations which were interrupted as a result of this suggestion.

A notable development has thus taken place with regard to the questions outstanding between the two countries, the most important of which—as being the only one in which British interests are involved—is that of the Fa-ku-men Railway. Japan objected to the Chinese proposal to construct the line, on the grounds that it was an infraction of the agreement between China and Japan, and also because it would prove a powerful competitor with the Manchuian railway.

Negotiations between two countries on this and other matters were, however, in progress until China in March last proposed that the matters in dispute should be referred to the Hague Arbitration Court.

To this Japan objected in the most positive terms, and negotiations thereupon ceased, and although Japan has since announced her willingness in spite of what had happened, to resume negotiations if China wished it, matters have since been at a deadlock.

Reuter's Agency is now in a position to announce that the Chinese Government, through the Japanese Minister in Pekin, has expressed its willingness to withdraw its proposal for arbitration, and has, in fact, definitely withdrawn the suggestion. Further, China has expressed to Japan her anxiety to reopen the negotiations which were interrupted as a result of the Hague proposal, a desire to which there is every reason to suppose Japan will agree.

In addition to the Fa-ku-men Railway, there is in dispute the long-standing question of the ownership of a strip of territory between Corea and Manchuria, and also that of the extension of the Chinese railway terminus outside Mukden to the city of Mukden, the proposed extension crossing the Japanese line.

Dr. C. H. Lloyd, presiding at the annual meeting of the Girls' School Music Union, said ladies had greater patience than men, and could do well even with big boys. He dared say the time was not far distant when we should have ladies teaching regularly at the big boys' schools.

THE BEEF TRUST.

Control of Argentine Supply.

OUTLOOK FOR ENGLAND.

London, June 5.

The huge American organisation of meat packers known as the Beef Trust, is negotiating to secure control of the Argentine meat trade. According to information which has reached our New York correspondent, matters have reached such a point that the only question to be settled is that of price.

In 1908, of the total amount of twenty-eight millions' worth of meat and cattle imported into England seven and a half millions' worth came from the Argentine, eight millions' worth from the United States, and five millions' worth from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. The Argentine supply is thus of the extremest importance and if the Breef Trust controlled it the price of meat could be raised to high figures.

ACTIVE NEGOTIATIONS.

New York, June 4.

Despite the recent denials issued by the Chicago meat packers, I learn to-day from an authoritative source that American firms are negotiating to secure the control of the meat trade in the Argentine, whence England draws a large part of her supplies. Inquiries have also been made by American interests in Australia and New Zealand, with the object of controlling supplies from those countries also.

The negotiations are being conducted through private agencies in the names of various individuals but there is only one agregation of capital in the meat trade here capable of handling so vast an enterprise, and this is the so-called Beef Trust. It is composed of four big Chicago packing firms—the Armour, Swift, Morris, and Cudahy companies. There is no dubt that the Beef Trust is the real force negotiating, and that its ultimate object is to control the world's meat supply.

The Trust is believed already to own the La Blanca company, and besides this there are only four or five other plants of importance in the Argentine meat trade I learn that the negotiations have already reached a point at which their success is only a question of price. The sum asked is at present considered too high, but within a week the Trust will decide either to buy the existing plants or to erect works of its own. The ultimate result will be the same whichever course it adopts.

"The question of control of the Argentine meat supply has advanced beyond mere words and newspaper articles," said my informant, who is in a position to know the full facts. "The representatives of the Trust are now in Buenos Ayres to report whether it is advisable to acquire control of the Argentine plants or to crush them out by direct competition. I have seen the blue prints of the new establishments which the Trust proposes to erect in the Argentine in the latter event."

The British authorities are cognisant of these facts, and are watching the outcome with some anxiety, as the American supply of beef is uncertain and if the Argentine supply passes into the hands of an American Trust the question of feeding the British public in future will become a grave one.

From other sources of information I learn that the increasing shortage of American cattle has led the Trust to turn its attention to the Argentine. It is prepared to equip its own refrigerating ships to, carry beef here, In connection with these plans it is noteworthy that the Senate last week accepted Senator Aldrich's amendments reducing the import duty on all kinds of meat.

BRITISH ZEPPELIN.

Aerial League's Request for £50,000.

London, June 5.

The first annual meeting of the Aerial League of the British Empire was held at the Carlton Hotel yesterday afternoon. The League was founded at a Mansion House meeting in May. The chairman, Captain Cave-Brown-Cave, stated that it was intended to approach the public for a subscription of £50,000 for the purchase of a Zeppelin airship.

Captain Cave-Brown-Cave, said that nearly 100 prominent men, including members of both Houses of Parliament and several bishops and scientists, had become hon. vice-presidents of the League. The founding of a school of aeronautics was recommended. A meeting had been held at Liverpool under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor, who called upon the inhabitants to support aerial navigation. It was hoped to hold meetings shortly in Birmingham, Manchester, and Bradford. Colonel Harry Massey had conferred with the War Office with a view to obtaining permission for officers on the active list to join the League, and also for a system of coast defence. The reply to both questions was expected shortly, and would probably be favourable.

Their chief aim should be to rouse the country to enthusiasm in regard to aeronautics, because as an island Power we must not lag behind in studying methods of defence and attack from the air. He was sure that a Zeppelin used as a model could be improved upon, and its chief features incorporated in an airship made by British engineers.

The meeting then proceeded to choose officers for the ensuing year, Lord Roberts being elected president subject to his approval.

"WIRELESS FROM AIRSHIP."

Berlin, June 4.

To-day for the first time the military airship Gross II. ascended with a wireless telegraphic apparatus, and succeeded in establishing communication with the ground. Nauen is supposed to be the place where the airship's message was received, but it is impossible to ascertain the details.

NEW BRITISH CRUISER.

Aground on the Goodwins.

London, June 5.

The new cruiser Defence—which was only launched at the end of April—has had a somewhat unpleasant experience during her steam trials.

Arriving yesterday at Devonport, she reported that on May 25 she was carrying out a full steam power trial in the North Sea when a thick fog came on which compelled her to desist. During the night she was steaming at about ten knots when her progress was suddenly arrested. It was realised that she had grounded, and the engines were promptly reversed but without effect.

So dense was the fog that for a time it was not known that she was on the Goodwins, and charts had to be studied before her exact position could be located. Attempt after attempt to get her off proved futile and it was evident that she was in a perilous position. There was, of course, no panic, and those of the ship's company whose services were not required went to their hammocks.

With the rising tide the engines were put full speed astern and after an hour on the sands the Defence glided off and shortly afterwards resumed her course. She sustained no material damage.

STONE IN THE KIDNEY.

AGONISING BLADDER DISORDERS.

Mr. James Moss resides at 65, Brace Street Walsall England, and is highly respected. Speaking of his terrible suffering from stone in the kidney—one of the most agonising of all diseases—he says:—"I have passed three stones as large as a good sized pea, and I have often gone over a day without passing kidney secretions.

"I suffered over a year, and have had to keep to my bed a fortnight at time.

"There were cruel pains in my back and loins, nd the secretions were thick and not clear. The agony I suffered when passing the kidney stones is beyond description; it utterly exhausted me and left me unfit for any thing.

"I have kept quite clear of kidney complaint ever since my cure by Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, about which I first told you 3 years ago. I am able to keep to my work regularly—I never lose a minute, and what is more, my work does not wear me out like it used to. There is no urinary trouble at all, and my back is so strong that I am able to enjoy a 20 mile walk.

"I take this opportunity of heartily thanking you for the great benefit I have received from your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicine P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

Persia.

Teheran, May 28 (Reuter).—Yesterday a servant, who was accompanying an official of the British Legation, while riding in the vicinity of Gulahek was attacked by soldiers. The official galloped back to the Legation for assistance and returned with two Gholams and a Cossack. The latter arrested the chief aggressor and brought him to the royal camp. The matter is engaging the attention of the British Minister.

Teheran, May 30 "Times".—The Teheran Cabinet has appointed Ala-ed-Dowleh to be Governor of Azerbaijan. His selection meets with great hostility among the Nationalists here, on the ground that he really belongs to the reactionary despotic school, although he was exiled from Persia after the "coup-d'etat" on account of his support of the Constitutionalists cause. It is understood, however, that Tabriz will not protest against him although his appointment is certainly unwelcome in some quarters. Ala-ed-Dowleh is one of the few strong Governors that Persia has known in recent years, and from an outsider's point of view the nomination would seem to be a good one, for a weaker Governor might have been controlled by the local "anjuman". This has frequently been the case recently in Persia, and wherever it has occurred has led in no small degree to the provincial disorders which now prevail throughout the country.

May 31.—Disquisting news is reported from the Turkish frontier. It is stated that a datachment of regular Turkish troops is at Guchi, on the Urumiah-Salmas road; that 2,000 Persian Kurds with artillery, commanded by a Kurd, a Turkish subject called Bayezid Aga, are at Suj-Bulak and profess their intention to occupy the district between there and Maraga; that the Governor of Suj-Bulak has asked the Russian Consul-General at Tabriz of Russian protection against the Kurds; that many Christians have been massacred at Miandoab; and that the Armenians there are appealing for protection. The Turkish attitude is causing anxiety here, and it is hoped that the Persian troubles are not to be aggravated by a recrudescence of the recent frontier question.

Great bitterness is being aroused among the Nationalists by the arbitrary behaviour of the Russian troops at Tabriz. Besides Satar Khan and Baghir Khan several hundreds of "fidsis" have taken "bast" at the TurkishConsulate, presumably as a protest. This news is creating a great stir in Teheran, and seriously threatens the progress which was being made towards the assembling of the Mejlis. It seems very unfortunate that the heavy labour entailed upon the British and Russian Legations during the trying and anxious period of the last month should be jeopardised by tactless handling of the situation on the part of the military commander at Tabriz.

Teheran, June 2 (Reuter).—The electoral law, which has not yet been submitted to the provinces, contains several new provisions, which the Nationalists believe are not likely to meet with serious resistance. The following are the most important innovations:—Educated men not possessing property or a regular income are entitled to vote; Jewish Parsi, and Christian communities are entitled to one representative each, who must be a co-religionist; the rest of the deputies must be Moslems, Mujtehids being eligible. In addition, thirty of the principal Mujtehids are to choose six of their number who will attend the Mejlis without the right of voting, for the purpose of vetoing anti-Islamic legislation. The method of election is complicated. The chief feature is that electors of the first degree are to choose three times the number of deputies, and those thus chosen will afterwards elect the deputies from among themselves. Constituencies are entitled to choose representatives from any part of Persia. The total number of deputies is reduced from 162 to 130, of whom fifteen will represent Teheran, and twenty Azerbaijan. For the purpose of accelerating the opening of the Mejlis, a quorum during the first parliamentary session will consist of one-third of the members, and afterwards of one-half plus one.

PERSIA AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A section devoted to the products of Persia was opened at the International Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush yesterday, by the new Persian Minister, his Excellency Moushir-oul-Moulk. Mr. Harry S. Foster, Consul-General of Persia and Mr. Roderick Mitchell, Persian Consul in London, who are respectively Commissioner-General and Commissioner of the Section, acted as hosts on the occasion and received a large number of guests among whom were Sir Thomas and Lady Gordon, Sir M. Bhownaggree, Sir J. W. Sziumper, Mr. J. D. Rees, M.P., and several prominent Eastern merchants.

The section, which occupies part of the great building in which the Italian and Dutch exhibits are shown, is, as Mr. Foster remarked at the opening of the proceedings, not a large one, but it is in its way the most completely representative display of the industries and resources of Persia yet seen in this country. Carpets and rugs naturally make up the bulk of the exhibits, among them being some very beautiful silk carpets. One in particular measures twenty-four feet by fifteen, and every square inch is said to contain some four hundred knots, all tied by hand. It is valued at £600. There are also some very fine wool carpets from Kashan, a province of Persia into which the carpet industry has only recently been introduced. Some Persian armour of the sixteenth century, of steel, richly chased and inlaid with gold, is well-worth inspection; and there is a good show of ancient and modern porcelain, gold work, and jewellery, as well as a remarkable set of mineral specimens from Persia, for which Mr. Foster expressed the indebtedness of the Commissioners to the collector, Mr. Ferguson. Specimens of agricultural produce, coins, photographs, and a handsome set of silver-mounted harness are among the remaining exhibits.

The Persian Minister, in declaring the Section open, expressed the hope that it would lead to increased commercial relations between Great Britain and Persia. Happily, he said, those relations had been growing very rapidly in recent years, one proof of which was the presence among them of a number of prominent Persian merchants. Twelve years ago the shores of England were hardly known to Persian traders; but now in addition to many merchants who periodically visited this country, there were number of Persians firms permanantly established in London and doing a flourishing business many of whom were taking part in the present exhibition the aim of which was to promote trade between the two countries.

BANKERS AND THE BUDGET.

City Protest Meeting

London, June 5.

As a sequel to the manifesto to the Prime Minister signed by the bankers and leading merchants of the City of London protesting against the Budget proposals in regard to finance, a meeting of protest has been fixed for Wednesday, 23rd June, at 2-30 p.m., at the Cannon-street Hotel.

Lord Rothschild will preside over the gathering, which is to be entirely non-political, and the speakers will include members of both political parties.

The details of the Government Whip given in yesterday's "Daily Mail," showing how Liberals are to be selected in relays—and take their holidays in relays—in order to carry on the fight till late in the autumn if necessary, aroused much comment in the Parliamentary lobby. Sir A. Acland Hood and his colleagues are taking steps to counteract this move.

Against the Budget proposal to increase stamp duties a resolution of protest was unanimously passed by the Building Societies' Conference at Ramsgate yesterday.

The suggestion was put forward that there should be no increase under £500, and a graduated duty to £1,000.

The conference, by an overwhelming majority, also adopted a resolution protesting against the clause in the Housing and Town Planning Bill abolishing back-to-back houses.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

FORT COACH FACTORY

PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.

Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

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EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.

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BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.

THE HOUSE FOR HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING, AND MOTOR ENGINEERING.

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MOTOR TYRES ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety. MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.

Estimates and Specifications submitted on application

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a prettygood traveling companion. Better take a bottle with you when you go away from home. It may save you a long illness. And if you are not going away, keep it with you, always, in the house.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine you can have. A thorough course of treatment with it makes good red blood, brings the old color back to the lips, fills out the cheeks, and gives the glow of perfect health.

Perhaps you suffer from the enfeebling effect of a prolonged spell of warm weather. If so, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will vitalize your blood and give you renewed force, vim, and energy.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

The Royal Arms.

RARE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

J. G. Thomson & Co., Ltd., Leith.

Holding His Majesty's Warrant to Use the Royal Arms.

May be obtained at

D. C. CORRIGAR'S, (Opposite Crawford Market).
F. CORNAGLIA'S,
And
D. D. BARIA & Co.,
Sole Wholesale Agents.

Empire Trading Co., Bombay.

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cures

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements Lecithin, delicate grey substance of the brain and nerver centres, of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Businessmen, and all engaged in mental occupation.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the above mentioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent free of charge on receipt of four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles, Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.

Address:

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 17TH JUNE, 1909. | [BOMBAY, 18TH JUNE, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84 5/16	1/8	
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2ex		3/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/4	1/4	
3½ do. Govt Securities....	82 5/8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/8		unchgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/8		unchgd
do. in New York ...	52 3/8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25.20		unchgd
do. do. Berlin....	20.43		1
do. do. do. New York.	4.87 7/8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		Since 1st April.
do Short London Bills			unchgd
3 months' sight.	1 7/8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 5/16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1		1/4
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1 1/2		unchgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £200,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.),—77s. 9d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.

London, June 17.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£39,900,000	Inc. £1,600,000
Public Deposits	...£13,000,000	Dec. £ 9,00,000
Other Deposits	...£41,800,000	Inc. £2,600,000
Government Securities	£15,400,000	unchgd £ .....
Other Securities	...£30,300,000	Dec. £ 300,000
Notes and Gold	...£29,300,000	Inc. £1,900,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Moderate demand.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	9,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports	.....
Mid-Americans	...5.98 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 9-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5.83	5.85	5.82	5.80	5.78
unchgd	—01	—01	—01	—01
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
5.77	5.77	5.77	5.77	
—01	—01	—02	—02	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	9,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 "
Do to Continent	7,000 "
Spot Cotton—11.40 unchgd	
Futures—Month of July	10.90—01 Advanced early on Spinners reported to be bidding more freely and declined later owing to longs unloading.
Do. Oct.	10.86—02

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 15-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of July 10.98—02
Do. do. Oct. 10.84—04
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 5-8—June-July—London—Done.
Red Karachi—Unquoted.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 3-4—June—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 45 3-8 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 42 3-8—June-July—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of rapeseed—Easier.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 1-8 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 44—June-July — Antwerp—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 6 1 1-4—Sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£69
Yellow Metal	6d.
Bar Iron—Belgian Ordinary Sizes Antwerp	£ 4 10 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5 6 6

Arrivals :—
"Planet Neptune."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [18TH JUNE, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
9 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 6,14,400	London	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,600	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovs	33,000	London	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	33,400	London	Indian Specie Bank
5 Bundles Sovs ...	1,185	Aden	G Allmull
Rupees	4,415		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL

on June, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	41	45 360
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	80	93,281

FINANCE.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ...	4 per cent.	" 17th June.
Bank of Bombay...	5 per cent.	" 3rd June.
Bank of Madras ...	7 per cent.	" 2nd June.

Money :—
Borrowers for 2 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Exchange market keeps unchanged but steady. The quotations are 1 3 15-16—for T. T., 1 3 31-32 on Demand, and 1 4 1-8 for Credits 3 Months Sight. Far Eastern rates are lower than yesterday.'
We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 2-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	109 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	123
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	176 1-4

Government Paper :—
The market opened at 94-3 for the settlement on 30th June and declined to 94-2, at which there were buyers at the close. Ready paper was quoted at a premium of 1-16. A small business was transacted. The Calcutta rates were reported as 94-3 for ready and 94-1 delivery forward in one month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94-3	Buyers.
1st Settlement ...	" 94-2	

Bullion :—
Silver in London came unchanged in spot as well as forward, the closing quotations being 24 1-8 for both, the tone being weak. There were advices that a moderate business was done and that selling orders were chiefly from China. The quotation in New York was also unchanged at Rs. 52 3/8. The market locally, which had closed yesterday evening at Rs. 62-3 opened to-day at Rs. 61-10 ex-duty, for July settlement and declined to Rs. 61-7, at which it closes with a weak tendency. The August settlement kept on a parity with July, while spot silver was quoted one anna lower. A fair business was placed. The decline in the local market was due to the weak advices from London and the fact that the operators here secured Silver in London yesterday at 1-16d. lower in some cases. The up-country demand during the week was on average about 125 Bars per day.

Bar gold closes as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	7	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	7	0

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	5,82,600
Other Deposits	69,05,000	.....
Sundries	79,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	47,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	2,29,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	89,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	86,60,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	5,71,000	.....
Bullion	.....	9,000
Balances with other Banks..	.....	3,12,000
Sundries	69,000	.....
Cash	.....	22,11,000

Council Bill :—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, 23'90 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3d. 31-32 and 36'10 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d., tenderers receiving 85 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 80.50 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is again 60 lakhs.

The mail of the 4th June brings £20,030 silver, and £50,000 gold for Bombay and £40,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	Rs. 17,90,000
Bombay	...	...	" 23,00,000
Madras	...	...	" 15,20,000
Total...			Rs. 59,10,000

The mail of the 11th June brings £100,000 silver, and £90,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	Rs. 6,30,000
Bombay	...	...	" 31,10,000
Madras	...	...	" 26,30,000
Total ...			Rs. 63,70,000

The mail of the 18th instant brings £280,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	Rs. 8,30,000
Bombay	...	...	" 11,20,000
Madras	...	...	" 3,93,000
Total...			Rs. 23,90,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week 1st Oct. 1908	Total since time last year	Total same
Khandeish	...	304,237	170,837
Central India	524	107,811	57,419
Barsee and Nugger ...	1,938	124,976	110,931
Berars	286	310,141	313,908
Central Provinces ...	280	152,837	240,455
Total Comras...	2,988	1,029,582	893,559
Dhollera	7,938	190,842	150,347
Broach...	1,052	189,535	205,021
Coompta and Dharwar	7,314	168,869	147,458
Westerns	5,405	84,312	12,775
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	1,129	272,975	319,769
Bengals, Rajputana ...	2,277	59,495	32,471
Sind	93	28,143	30,699
Persian	52	2,585	1,581
American	...	10,442	44,316
Egyptian	274	4,268	5,946
Other Sorts	98	977	791
Totals...	28,559	1,992,036	1,853,734

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	28,559	31,619	—3,060
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 17th June ...	1,992,036	1,853,734	+138,302
Shipments for the week			
Europe	7,015	22,661	— 15,646
China	18,702	22,591	— 3,889
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	25,717	45,252	— 19,535
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 17th June...			
Europe	542,425	534,750	+ 7,675
China	48,531	28,573	+19,958
Japan	537,882	292,868	+264,614
Coast Ports ...	18,728	29,455	—10,727
Total ...	1,167,567	886,046	+281,520
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	811	12,269	—9,457
China	6,686	2,867	+3,819
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 29th May 1909—13,962 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st Oct. to 31st May, 1909—13,659 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 17th June 1909	1,992,033
	2,392,036
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 17th June 1909	1,167,566
	1,224,470
Afloat	6,927
	1,217,543
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	793,620
Stock of Cotton in all lands on 18th June 1909	423,923

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Notwithstanding slight fluctuations there has been a steadier tone in the Home markets during the past week and prices for New Corp futures show a small advance in America, and a more decided improvement in Liverpool. On the whole, the weather has not been favourable, and there is said to be a good undertone in the Market. So far, we see no reason to anticipate any material decline, while on the other hand, there is a prospect of wurtcher advance on a continuance of unfavourable afather. The Crop being already in a backward condition, will be more liable to deterioration und er unfavourable circumstances, while it will take some time for the most favourable weather to improve the prospects. In the meanwhile we can trust the bull party in America to make the most of any further set back.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home Markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	5.79 ...	5.98 ...	+ 19
Futures, June-July.....	5.83 ...	5.83 ...	+ 17
Do. Sept.-Oct.....	5.86 ...	5.20 ...	+ 14
NEW YORK—			
Spot.....	11.20 ...	11.40 ...	+19
Futures, July.....	10.78 ...	10.90 ...	+12
Do. Oct.....	10.77 ...	10.83 ...	+09
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot.....	10 7-8 ...	10 15/16...	+1-16
Futures, July.....	10.99 ...	10.98 ...	— 01
Do. Oct.....	10.78 ...	10.81 ...	+ 06

Our market for New Crop has fluctuated slightly, and on the week rates show little change from our last Friday quotations. Business has been slack, as there is practically no demand for Oomras at present ; and for Bengals, for which there has been a steady enquiry throughout the week by exporters for November and early December delivery, there are few sellers and only a very moderate business has been practicable. A few hundred bales of fine M. G. Khandeish, January delivery, have changed hands. "Satta" business in the bazaar has been quiet.

For ready cotton prices have been well maintained, and Japan shippers have taken Broach to a moderate extent. Westerns and Coompta styles have been enquired for, and Bengals have been in some request. Though the demand for the above sorts has been small, cotton of any decent description offering at about Rs. 235 is at once snapped up. There is little prospect of a decline in prices for ready cotton, but every chance of higher rates later on, when the squeeze, which is inevitable, begins to make itself felt.

During the early part of the past week sufficient rain fell in the Berars and Central Provinces for early sowings to be commenced, but as the rain has since stopped, and the monsoon current is now very weak, unless local showers fall in these districts, resowing may be necessary.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	251	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	253 1-2	" "
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat..	240	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	238	" "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	234	" "
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	229	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	223-4	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	222-4	" "
Fine M. G. Muttis	217	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	210	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	216-17	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	203	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	212	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	220	Nov. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengals	192 1/2	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	15,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5.78	5.81	5.78	5.76
—05	—04	—04	—04
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5.74	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.73
—04	—04	—04	—04	—04

FREIGHTS.

The market has ruled quiet during the past week. For Antwerp about 2,000 tons wheat has been done at 15s. for June loading. For forward there is little business doing. We quote :—

	Seeds.	Cotton	Wheat.
Antwerp ...	14s. 6s.	... 15s.	15s.
Dunkirk ...	15s.	... 15s. 6d.	16s.
Marseilles ...	14s.	... 14s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Hamburg ...	15s.	... 15s. 6d.	...
Genoa ...	14s.	... 15s.	14s. 6d.
Havre ...	...	No room available.	
Hull ...	...		
Liverpool ...	...		

For July and August rates are 13s. to 13s. 6d. for seeds and cotton, and 6d. more for wheat.

The "Anchor Line" has no room for June and quotes 12s. 6s. to 13s. for July-August.

The "Hansa Line" rates are :—
June 15s. 6d. seeds and cotten, July 14s. and August-September 13s. 6d.

The "Austrian Lloyds" quotes :—June 14s. 6d. seeds, 15s. 6d. cotton and for July, August, September and October 14s. seeds and 14s. 6d. cotton.

The "Rubattino" has no room for July and August and their rates for September, October are 12s. seeds, 12s.6d. wheat, 13s cotton.

The "P & O" quotes 12s. seeds, 12s. 6d. cotton and 14s. 6d. wheat for June, and 12s. to 12s. 6d. July-August, with 1s. 6d. more for wheat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
Prices for ready have declined about 2 annas per cwt : during the week and the demand has been slack, but at the close there is some improvement in the enquiry and we quote as under :—

Ready	Rs.	7 15	6 B. T.
September ... — ...	"	8 10	6 B. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market has ruled quiet but steady with only a very moderate demand, and we quote at the close :—

Ready Brown Katni ...	Rs.	7 2	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7 12	6 "
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	7 10	0 "
Brown Delhi, June-July ...	"	7 12	9 B. T.

Poppyseed :—
The market has been quiet and prices have given way 2 annas per cwt. We quote :—

June-July	Rs.	10 2	0 B. T.

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :—
At the beginning of the week there was a good enquiry by natives, but prices are now easier. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	31 8	0
June-July	Rs.	6 7	0 R. T.

Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—
Prices are slightly easier and there has been little doing. We quote :

Ready	Rs.	23 8	0

Mowrasee :—
The market has ruled quiet but steady and closes slightly easier as under :—

July-August	Rs.	6 0	6 R. T.

WHEAT :—
Fluctuations in this market have been small There has been a fair demand at current rates and closing quotations are as follows :—

White Delhi	Rs.	6 3	0 R. T
White Pessi, 85 p. c. ...	"	6 7	6 "
Soft Red	"	41 8	0 per candy.
Jubbulpore	"	6 0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	120,751 cwts.
Linseed	32,754 "
Rapeseed	58,953 "
Gingelly seed	1,893 "
Poppyseed... ...	32,473 "
Groundnuts	2,493 "
Castorseed	40,022 "
Rice	10,744 "
Myrabollams	6,354 "
Cottonseed	12,940 "
Mowrasseed... ...	16,668 "
Gram	13,880 "
Joowar	759 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—There has been a moderate demand during the week in this market, and prices are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—There has been no improvements in the market for these goods, and all hopes are now centered in a good Monsoon.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market continues firm and prices are hardening. There is little business doing owing to the high rates asked at Home.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is steady and unchanged.

DHOOTIES :—The market remains fine with a hardening tendency. Home prices show no signs of declining and consequently only a small business has been done. There is a good enquiry but very poor prices.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home Market has again eased off during the week and has badly affected the market here. Rupee Prices are lower than last week and the consumption is very moderate.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Swan Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	3	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds due	(1968)...	98-0-0	
4 per cent. " Improvement Trust	" (1968)...	97-8-0	
4 per cent. " Municipal Bonds	" (1938)...	97-8-0	
5 per cent. " "	" (1919)...	107-0-0	
5 per cent. " "	" (1925)...	111-0-0	
5 per cent. " "	" (1928)...	111-0-0	
5 per cent. " "	" (1933)...	112-0-0	
5 per cent " "	" (1953)...	114-0-0	

SHARES.

The market is quiet and prices of some concerns have more or less declined with few transactions. The Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,467 1-2 and Rs. 1,465 ; Bank of India's are unchanged at Rs. 77 ; Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 56 and Bank of Burma shares have been put through at Rs. 110. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Pile's are steady at Rs. 132 ; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation new shares have changed hands at Rs. 452½ and old shares at Rs. 462 1-2. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, Preference shares have changed hands at and about Rs. 149 and ordinary shares have dropped to Rs. 97. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's ordinary shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 355, and closed quiet at Rs. 352 1-2 and preference shares at Rs. 285, Kemp's at Rs. 198. Marck's are quiet at Rs. 130, Port Canning and Land Improvement Company's shares have improved to Rs. 610. Thacker's are unchanged at Rs. 300 C. D. Treacher's have changed hands at Rs. 600 C. D. and Press shares are steady and unchanged at previous quotations without much doing in them. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld., quarter shares have changed hands at Rs. 130. The Bombay United Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 465 ; Century Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 280 ; Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,570 ; Colaba Land and Mill shares have gradually declined to Rs. 1,132 1-2 ; Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 105 ; and David's have declined to Rs. 417 1-2. Emperor Edward Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 685 ; Finlay Mill shares are steady at Rs. 250 ; Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 165, Kohinoor's at Rs. 745 ; and Khattau Macanjee Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 745. Madras United Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 2,850 ; and Manockjee Petit Mill shares have ruled between Rs. 3,205 and Rs. 3,230 for July settlement and have closed at the former rate. New Great Eastern shares are unchanged at Rs. 200; New City of Bombay have improved to Rs. 745 ; Phœnix have been put through at Rs. 93 3-4. Southern Maharatta's are steady at Rs. 220 ; Standard's have declined to Rs. 1,190 ; and Swadeshi's are quiet at Rs. 1,260. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 427½ ; Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 585 ; Ahmedabad Dholka's have improved to Rs. 119 ; and Amritsar-Patti's new shares are weak at Rs. 4 premium and old shares are unchanged at Rs. 110. The rest are unchanged.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 12th June 1909.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 12th June 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	796192	24457064	25253256
I. M. Ry. System	1177·95	175620	4953683	5129303
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·68	32018	569372	601390
Baran-Kotah Ry	40·80	1510	18358	19868
Total...	2950·94	1005340	29998977	31004317
Actuals for corresponding week ending 13th June 1908				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·25	818380	23278182	24096562
I. M. Ry. System	1175·84	233333	*5974091	6207424
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·99	21712	697765	722477
Total .	2908·08	1076425	29950038	31026463
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·28	—22185	+ 1178882	+ 1156694
I. M. Ry.	+ 2·11	—57713	—1020408	—1073121
A. D. C. R.	— 0·33	+7306	—127893	—120587
Bar an Kotah R.	+ 40·80	+ 1510	+ 18358	+ 19868

* This includes supplementary figures for quarter ended 31st March 1908.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th June on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 3,10,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,64,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	297	615	8	920
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	32,45,048	65,50,743	1,05,185	99,00,976
Total for 23 weeks	33,95,048	68,60 743	1,09,185	16364976
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,04,102	2,99,808	4,706	5,08,616
Per mile of Ry...	405	594	9	1,008
Total to corresponding date...	36,60,986	61,96,374	89,107	99,46,467
Decrease for the week.....			Rs.	44,616
Increase to date			Rs.	4,18,509

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th June on 1,772·23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,69,000	Rs. 3,20,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,87,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	90	180	4	274
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	36,83,758	63,63,194	1,45,801	10192758
Total for 23 weeks	38,43,758	66,83,194	1,52,801	10679753
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,26,926	2,82,353	9,519	5,18,797
Per mile of Ry..	128	159	6	293
Total to corresponding date...	41,92,688	67,45,604	1,49,481	11088070
Decrease for the week			Rs.	31,797
Decrease to date.....			Rs.	4,08,317

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India...	100	50	5 "	77
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,470
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	564
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma	100	...	6 "	110
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£23½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	45 p. c.	590
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-year y.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	10		283
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ c-c	12
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	200	455½
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	149
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	97
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	10*	100	Nill.	25
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	880
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O.250	250	p. c. 6	365
	P.250	250	p. c. 6	285
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	230
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	130
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.18	180
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	21
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	198
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 200
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	110
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life-A	200	50	p.c. 18½	200
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	610
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	102
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75	£ 15	...	dic. 15
	D. 30	60	...	5½
	P.150	40	2dis	dis. 60
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 30	xd 300
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 14	xd. 314
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	600

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	5,500
Albert	1,100	1,100	65	850
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	167½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	360
Fort.....	475	475	.....	276
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	525
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Ningoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton .....

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

THE VALUE OF DEFINITION.

There is a general belief—widely held by Radical Politicians—that direct reference to other Powers in connection with our own defensive preparations is a great calamity. We must confess that we cannot think so ill of the commonsense of other people as to believe that this matters very much. It is so obvious that the naval and military organisations of every country are maintained in case of possibilities rather than probabilities that no sensible nation should take any offence on so general a cause; and it is so patent that we must be secure at sea against any peril, near or far, that we should be safe from ridiculous suspicions of our meaning however many ships we choose to build. But the belief is held, and it is odd enough that a Radical administration should be responsible for constant references to Germany and to our good friends in America in this connection. If any harm is done, and if any susceptibilities are thus wounded, the harm and the wounds lie at the door of a Government which shatters an old formula and provides no other in exchange. A two-Power standard with a definite and all-embracing meaning saved us from all particular allusions. A standard of twice the naval strength of the next strongest Power would serve the same purpose. But a befogged idea of "unassailable supremacy, dependent on no fixed measure, must lead to the constant dragging in of all sorts of names.

THE CRETAN IMPASSE.

Sir E. Grey speaks of the position in Crete as one of "considerable" difficulty. This is official moderation. A much stronger adjective might be employed. The four protesting Powers agreed to withdraw their garrisons by the end of next July if the militia and gendarmerie were organised and order prevailed. Those conditions have been satisfied, and the evacuation is bound to take place. Yet that would mean handing over the island to Greece. It has already, on October 7 last year, informally declared itself annexed to Greece, and acts as if it were. The withdrawal of the British troops would amount to a practical completion of the transfer, yet the Young Turks' prestige is not so firmly founded that they can regard with complacency such a loss to the empire. It is, of course, merely a loss on paper, a sentimental loss, but sentiment counts for a good deal. And Great Britain was mainly instrumental in reducing Turkish suzerainty to this paper condition. The one possible solution of the enigma seems to be this: M. Zaimis, on being appointed High Commissioner, solemnly promised to uphold Turkish suzerainty. He must be kept to that promise. When the time comes for a new Commissioner to be appointed, the Young Turks' power may be more capable of standing the shock of the loss of Crete.

BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES.

What is a small mishap at the wonderful jouney's end to a man who has travelled nearly 1000 miles in a dirigible airship, and who has stayed in the air, manœuvring at his own will, for more than thirty-eight hours? This is the latest achievement of Count Zeppelin, and his triumph speaks for itself. And yet, as he himself says, "aerial navigation is still in its infancy." A very lusty infancy to be sure, and one that removes the last doubt as to the wonders—the terrors, as we believe they are likely to prove—to come. Well, Count Zeppelin and Germany have deserved this triumph, and we have deserved the ambiguous position to which national want of enterprise and official parsimony have relegated our airy triflings. We hire gentlemen from other countries to experiment on our behalf, and thus we fly vicariously and precariously for a labourious mile. Meanwhile the Zeppelin II. outdoes the efforts of imagination. Perhaps the flying Count was the author of our recent "scares." Certainly he is capable of hovering over our devoted heads and we give him congratulations with a wry face and a hearty admiration.

THE SENSIBLE CANNIBAL.

All the other great problems of the day—the maintenance of the Navy, the winning of Test matches, the paucity of judges, etc.—these all fade into insignificance beside the truly vital question—what shall we eat and drink? Is [illegible]ah nuts and milk, or sandwiches and soda water? Just when we had settled this exhausting question satisfactorily, comes the Chemical Congress to remind us that there may be copper and tin and lead and a few other venomous poisons in soda water that arsenic has been found in beer, and that in giving our children chocolates ad lib. we may be giving them oxalic acid, which no doubt accounts for the physical prostration consequent in the nursery after seasons of rejoicing and goodwill. With minds rapidly becoming unhinged by these contrary currents of opinion, we turn with zest to Dr. Hopkins's statement at the Royal Institution that Man is the proper food for man, and that the cannibal is the truly scientific person in the feeding line. Now there will be no further need to bother about our wheat supply and about getting up-to-date manures from the air, everything is beautifully clear and simple.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN VEINS.

There is a good deal to be said for Dr. Tomassia's idea of identifying criminals by means of photographs taken of the veins on the backs of their hands. Since M. Bertillon's system came into use the burglar has shown an uncomfortable predilection for wearing gloves during his operations, which of course, renders detection by fingure prints hopeless. Or again a gentleman who has received the flattering attention of having his fingure prints preserved by Scotland Yard can easily render the record ineffective by the gentle and superficial application of a razor. The idea of Dr. Tomassia would, of course, provide no clue after the committal of a burglary, but apart from this it would allow of no tampering with the detective's book of fate. In reality there is no reason why the two systems should not be worked side by side. It is a singular that such individuality should exist both in veins and finger prints, and one is tempted to speculate on the presence of some connection between the two phenomena.

LLANYSTYMIED.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Pwllheli, remarked that golf tested language. We can quite believe it. We have heard golfers says after coming home from Llandrindod Wells that they seemed to get a twist in their llarynx that affected their play and made them pull all their tee-shots. After making these remarks the right honourable gentleman went on to his old school at Llanystymdwy, or some such place—a syllable or two may be wrong, but the spelling gives a general idea—and it was said that his lessons in arithmetic had been fruitful: if those were all the lessons he got, there is nothing surprising about the Budget, which may yet prove to have Llanystymied the talented Minister's career.

B. N. C.'S "QUATER."

Our congratulations to B. N. C. on its quarter-centenary—terrible word, suggestive somehow of water-logged boots—and to its Principal on the degree which fitly marked the occasion. "Distinguished, diligent, and beloved," as Lord Curzon rightly called him, Dr. Heberden has left affectionate memories in the minds of multitudinous Honeurs men by those lectures on the Greek drama in which his own music-loving nature found play. His college besides producing annual crops of First Classes, has always been to the fore in putting good eights and torpids on the river. While not despising the modern attractions of golf it has remained faithful to its first love, and what should be the engrossing love of all Oxford where athletics are concerned, the river. That brazen nose has been a notable feature on the river for many a long day, as the figure-head of a boat high up in the First Division, which always rowed valiantly, and sometimes stylishly, up the long stretch from the Gut to the finish.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
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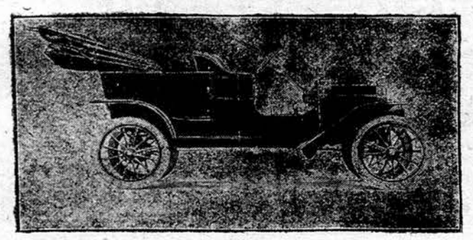
THE SILENT FORD.

THE IDEAL OFFICE CAR.

3 Seater, Rs. 2,750.



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20 H. P. Four Cylinder Battery and Magnets Ignition.

THE CAR THAT COSTS LEAST AND LASTS LONGEST.

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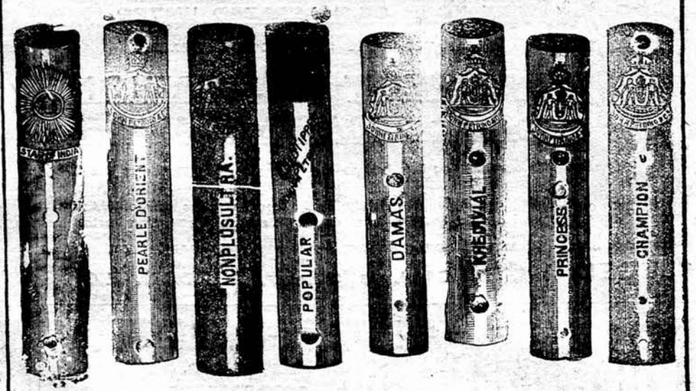
HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100 Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ „ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
Pearled' Orient,	„ „ 3-4	Khedivial ...	„ 2-0
Damas	„ „ 2-4	Champion ...	„ 1-8

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JOHN PETRINO & CO.

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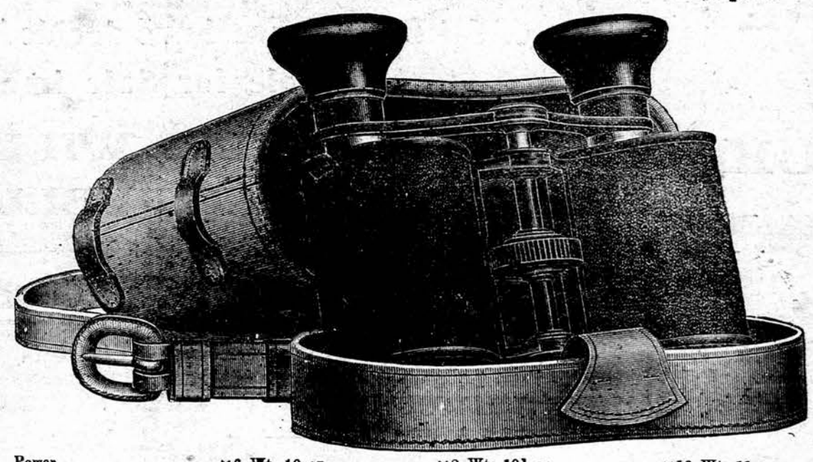
THE LATEST MARVEL

GOERZ PAGOR

A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smallar in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a pocket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

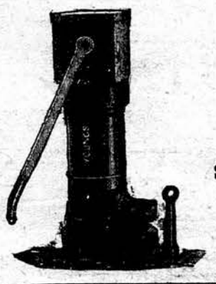
The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10¼ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Price	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100	Rs. 122-8, Cash Rs. 110	Rs. 133, Cash Rs. 120

Complete with solid leather case.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.



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A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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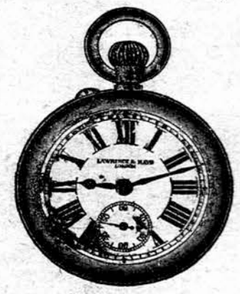

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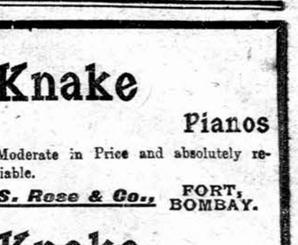

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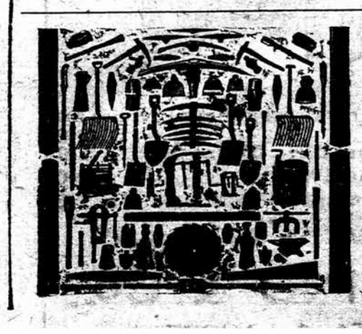

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